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| Algeria | 500 D. | Iran | 125 R. | Nigeria | 100 K. |
| Austria | 15 S. | Italy | 15 L. | Poland | 200 Z. |
| Belgium | 40 B. | Japan | 100 Y. | Portugal | 200 Esc. |
| Canada | 100 C. | Lebanon | 100 L. | Romania | 100 R. |
| Czechoslovakia | 100 C. | Lithuania | 100 L. | Saudi Arabia | 500 R. |
| Denmark | 50 D. | Madagascar | 100 M. | Spain | 100 P. |
| Egypt | 100 E. | Malta | 100 M. | Sweden | 100 S. |
| France | 100 F. | Mexico | 100 M. | Switzerland | 100 S. |
| Germany | 100 G. | Morocco | 100 M. | Taiwan | 100 T. |
| Greece | 100 G. | Norway | 100 N. | Turkey | 100 T. |
| | | Poland | 100 P. | USSR | 100 R. |
| | | Portugal | 100 P. | Yugoslavia | 100 Y. |

Begin's Coalition Wins Confidence Motion on Golan

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling Likud coalition Wednesday easily defeated, by a vote of 57-47, a parliamentary vote of no confidence stemming from a deterioration of U.S.-Israeli relations over the annexation of the Golan Heights.

The motion, introduced by the two members of the Shinui faction and supported by the opposition Labor Party, accused the government of precipitous action and miscalculating possible reaction by the United States, which suspended the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement.

Mr. Begin's coalition was joined by the ultranationalist Tehiya (Resurrection) Party and the centrist Telem Party in defeating the motion.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, defending the government, told the Knesset, or parliament, that Mr. Begin's harshly worded admonition Sunday to the U.S. ambassador, Samuel W. Lewis, was not impulsive but was a "thought-out reaction and every word was weighed."

Conciliatory Tone

While not retreating from the government's position on the Golan Heights issue, Mr. Shamir's speech was conciliatory in tone, saying that Israel would do a disservice to the United States if it did not express its views openly and frankly.

In submitting the motion, Amnon Rubenstein of Shinui accused the government of shifting from one extreme to another, first heralding President Reagan as Israel's staunchest friend, and then labeling him a dangerous enemy; first calling the strategic cooperation agreement "historic" and then dismissing it as irrelevant.

Mr. Rubenstein said Mr. Begin's remarks to Mr. Lewis were an "unprecedented verbal attack by the prime minister ... coming from a state that still depends on American good will and American assistance." He said it was "totally redundant and unnecessary for us to raise the issue of Golan from its

bottom rank on the international agenda to the top rank."

While the Labor Party voted for the motion of no confidence, it declined to co-sponsor it, Labor leaders said, so as not to appear "unpatriotic" at a time when the country is under heavy international pressure.

There was relatively little interest in the debate, with a number of Knesset members from both sides not bothering to return to Jerusalem for the roll call. In its four years in power, the rightist Likud has withstood dozens of similar motions.

Saudi Back Syrians

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia attacked Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and said that Arabs should consider other options if peaceful means failed to regain Arab lands occupied by Israel, the Saudi press agency said Wednesday.

The agency quoted Crown Prince Fahd as saying that "Israel's greed is not confined to the Golan or Jerusalem, but it dreams of expanding from the Euphrates to the Nile."

The prince, Saudi Arabia's first deputy premier, made the statement as Syrian President Hafez al-Assad left Riyadh for Kuwait on the second leg of a Gulf tour aimed at securing concerted Arab action against the Golan Heights annexation.

Egypt Attacks Decision

CAIRO (UPI) — Egypt's parliament called Tuesday on Israel to rescind its decision to annex the Golan Heights.

Israel's move "is absolutely null and void, constitutes a serious blow to peace efforts and drags the area into a grave situation threatening international peace and stability," a parliamentary statement said.

"This measure does not help create confidence among all parties concerned in establishing comprehensive and just peace in the area," it said.

"The assembly is asking Israel to rescind its decision and stop all the illegitimate practices impeding the achievement of lasting peace in the region."



Miners in Katowice hung helmets, lamps and crosses on the fence around the Wujek coal mine in memory of seven miners killed last week when forces stormed the area to break up a strike.

Polish Leader Appeals For 'Patriotic' Accord; Army Said to Clear Mill

VIENNA — Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of Poland's military government, appealed Wednesday to a group of leading Polish intellectuals to help achieve a "patriotic agreement" in the country, Warsaw Radio reported.

Reports by Warsaw Radio also said that Polish troops and civil militia had "restored order and calm" in an important steel mill at



Lawrence S. Eagleburger

East Europeans have diverse reactions to events in Poland. Page 7.

Katowice that had been occupied by striking workers.

The report, monitored in London, said no one had been hurt. "Most of the provocateurs and organizers of the boycott of work at the Katowice steelworks have been apprehended," it said.

Earlier, the radio said that strikes were bolding up deliveries of coal and that leaders of about 2,000 striking miners at two pits were "carelessly playing with human life."

Previous broadcast about the Katowice mill said the situation there was causing concern. Warsaw Radio had confirmed for the first time Tuesday that strikers were occupying the mill in the industrial Silesian region of the south. Western sources had said 8,000 workers had barricaded themselves.

A list of participants at the meeting of intellectuals with Gen. Jaruzelski, broadcast by the radio, included top officials of the Academy of Sciences and well-known professors of leading universities.

The report said "professors among the 69 intellectuals told the general that there was an urgent need to restore confidence and to create conditions for calm scientific and educational work in the nation's universities and high schools."

It was the first reported meeting between Gen. Jaruzelski and leading

U.S. Judge Deals 2 Sharp Blows To Rights Amendment Prospects

BOISE, Idaho — A federal judge Wednesday delivered two severe blows to the Equal Rights Amendment, ruling that Congress lacked authority to extend the deadline for ratification and that five states acted within their rights when they rescinded approval.

Proponents of the amendment said they would appeal the long-awaited U.S. District Court ruling by Judge Marion Callister. If upheld, however, it would effectively kill the proposed 27th constitutional amendment, which is designed to ban discrimination based on sex.

Judge Callister's ruling came on a suit filed by Idaho and Arizona and three Washington state legislators after Congress voted in 1978 to move back the original deadline for ratification from March 29, 1979, to June 30, 1982.

In Washington, the National Organization for Women said it would immediately appeal and "secure a reversal of this erroneous and reprehensible decision."

"The proponents are confident that our position is legally correct and the decision will be reversed on appeal," said Eleanor Smeal, president of the organization.

Earlier Bid Lost

The National Organization of Women had lost an earlier bid to have Judge Callister removed from the case because he is a former high official of the Mormon Church, which opposes the amendment. The judge said he would decide the case on legal grounds only.

Phyllis Schlafly, leader of the Stop ERA organization, called the move "a tremendous victory for women."

"It's a great victory for constitu-

tional integrity and fairness and government by law instead of by demand of special interest groups," she said in a telephone interview from her home in Alton, Ill.

An amendment requires the approval of 38 states before it can be added to the Constitution. No state has ratified it since Indiana became the 35th to do so in 1977.

Judge Callister wrote that Congress, by a two-thirds vote of both houses, can set a reasonable time limit for states to act in order for ratification to be effective.

"When this time is set, it is binding on Congress and the states and it cannot be changed by Congress thereafter," the judge wrote.

Judge Callister's ruling could mean the death of the ERA since the five states that rescinded their ratification votes would no longer be counted among the 35 states that had voted to ratify.

Mugabe Lays Bombing to South Africa

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service

SALISBURY — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe launched his sharpest attack on the South African government Wednesday, blaming it for last week's bombing of his party headquarters.

Speaking tersely at a press conference, he also threatened to isolate in re-education camps "elements" working against his government in the party of Ian Smith, the white former prime minister, unless they repent or leave the country.

The tough remarks are bound to affect Zimbabwe's 180,000 white-minority population and possibly increase the rate of white exodus, which is already running at a record of about 1,800 a month.

For several months, the prime minister has attacked whites who have failed to accept his policy of reconciliation after the country's independence war, but his threats were more specific Wednesday than in the past. In addition, he promised to introduce "practical" measures early in the new year to deal with alleged dissidents.

Recruiting Mercenaries

In addition to the bombing which killed seven persons, he accused South Africa of recruiting mercenaries for coups, a reference to last month's attempt to replace the government in the Seychelles; of destabilizing the economies of its neighbors; and of invading territory "without any shame and with impunity."

"Saying that he would announce his plans 'very soon,' he added: 'I want people to enjoy their Christmas and New Year's. Let's not cause them indignation by publishing news they cannot digest.'"

Mr. Mugabe also accused members of the party of his black predecessor, Abel Muzorewa, of working against the government, as well as those in Mr. Smith's party.

"There are agents within these parties who continue to lend themselves to manipulation for South Africa and for its own purposes," he said. "For filthy lucre, they are prepared to throw bombs [and] plant explosive devices."

"Those who cannot accept" the government's policy of reconciliation "between the races" have no place in Zimbabwe," he said. "They cannot be allowed to continue to harm our endeavors."



Policemen armed with submachine guns cautiously entered an abandoned farmhouse in the Verona area in the search for the hideout where kidnapped Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier was held.

Call Saying U.S. General Will Die Is Regarded as a Probable Hoax

ROME — Italian police said Wednesday a telephone call claiming kidnapping U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier's body would be found was probably a hoax, possibly an attempt by the Red Brigades to heighten tension over his disappearance.

On Tuesday, the Beirut office of the Italian news agency ANSA received an anonymous phone call from someone who said Gen. Dozier's body would be found in an Italian village Tuesday night.

Italian police said they took the call seriously at first, but as the night passed, they began to suspect it was a hoax.

"We don't believe the call," said an Italian police official who asked not to be identified. "It's probable that they're doing this to distract the police."

Police said they arrested a man they described as insane who they believe called the Trento office of ANSA and dictated a message in German about the kidnapping. Police said the man apparently had no connection with the Beirut call.

In Verona, local church officials celebrated a special Mass on Tuesday for Gen. Dozier. His wife, Judith, and children, Scott and Cheryl, attended, as did several NATO officials.

Gen. Dozier, 50, the highest-ranking American at the NATO facility in the northern Italian city of Verona, was kidnapped from his home Dec. 17 by armed men posing as plumbers. His wife was bound and gagged.

The kidnappers have listed no demands, but have said he will be tried by the Red Brigades.

The caller to ANSA in Beirut did not make clear whether Gen. Dozier already had been killed.

The Red Brigades in the past have issued statements saying a kidnapping victim was killed, and then retracted them and said the victim was still alive.

In April, 1978, a month after the kidnapping of former Premier Aldo Moro, the Red Brigades claimed his body would be found in a lake in northern Italy. After police made an exhaustive search, the Red Brigades said Mr. Moro was still alive. His body was found in Rome on May 9, 1978.

The Italian Cabinet met Tuesday to study measures to track down the kidnappers. Political leaders repeated suspicions that foreigners may have been involved in the kidnapping.

Amid 'Direct Popular Rule,' Qadhafi Hangs Onto Power

People's Committees Are Reportedly Guided Into Backing the Colonel's Decisions

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — A Libyan television editorialist, speaking against a background of modern tanks backing across the desert, was denouncing President Reagan the other night as "a hateful crusader" when, without warning, a 19th-century cavalry charge appeared on the screen.

Unperturbed, the speaker went on exhorting his listeners to defend Libya as the "base of a new Islamic civilization" until he was cut off in mid-sentence by a muzzled calling the faithful to evening prayer. The backdrop faded into a picture of a mosque surrounded by spring flowers. As guests at a seaside hotel here heard the plaintive kornac verses, they noticed the aggressive Muzak beat of "Saturday Night Fever" intruding on the holy chants.

"God help us," sighed a Lebanese businessman.

Life in Libya these days is an exercise in such stark and sometimes zany contrasts. For the businessman, it is a country with a vast amount of oil money to spend but with a bureaucracy so untrained and confused that he cannot find the right official with whom to deal.

Many Americans who have lived in this country say Libyans are warm, hospitable people despite their exposure to relentless government propaganda depicting Uncle Sam as a blood-soaked grim reaper and the United States as "the leader of world terrorism."

Puzzling Regime

And for diplomats trying to analyze the leadership of Col. Moammar Qadhafi, it is a puzzling regime that in theory has abandoned government in favor of "direct popular rule" by "people's committees" but in fact holds real power closely within the five-man revolutionary committee of army officers who brought Col. Qadhafi to power in 1969.

Somewhere in these contrasts, the diplomats say, lies an answer to the question of whether the Reagan administration is right in charging that Libya has dispatched teams to assassinate the U.S. president or other high officials. Although none of the diplomats profess certainty, they generally consider the accusations overdrawn because of what they say is a new effort by Col. Qadhafi in recent months to shed his image of being an international troublemaker.

"Unless the Americans show us some proof, we cannot support them," said an ambassador from a West European country known for its friendly relations with the United States. "And they have shown us nothing."

The Europeans have had their own experiences with the Libyan problem. Several Libyan opponents to Col. Qadhafi's rule have been shot in Britain, Italy, Greece and West Germany over the last 18 months. In most cases, investigations indicated that Libyan gunmen acted on orders from someone in Tripoli. And the French Embassy here was burned in February, 1980, two months after the U.S. Embassy was sacked.

Jalloud Explanation

Responding to official protests, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud recently told the Europeans that the terrorism was the result of overzealous members of "revolutionary committees" who went beyond their leadership's orders. Maj. Jalloud, Libya's second most visible leader, assured European envoys that such violence would no longer be tolerated.

Maj. Jalloud's assurances were welcomed and to some extent believed, but his explanation was received with skepticism.

Libya in principle no longer has a government. Indeed, it is no longer a republic, but a *hamiriyyah*, an Arabic term meaning roughly "rule of the masses."

Ministries have become "secretariats," managed in theory by a "popular committee" composed of bureaucrats and other interested citizens who may or may not have practical knowledge about the field involved. As a result, high ministry officials spend a lot of time dealing with personal questions raised by the committee and explaining what the secretary — who used to be called a minister — is trying to accomplish.

"The task of the undersecretary is to explain the decisions to the people [serving on committees] whose approval is needed to forward the decisions to the council of ministers," said a diplomat who follows the workings of the govern-

INSIDE

Allen Cleared

The U.S. Justice Department gave Richard V. Allen a clean legal slate, but the White House will continue its internal review of the national security adviser. Page 3.

U.S. Airbus Curb

Operation of the European-made Airbus A-300 has been prohibited at National Airport in Washington because of safety considerations. Page 3.

INSIGHTS

Critics Reconsider

William P. Clark, whose choice as deputy secretary of state was widely jeered last February, now gets high marks in the Reagan administration. Page 7.

To Our Readers

Because of the Christmas holiday, the Trib will not publish on Friday but will appear with its regular weekend edition on Saturday.

Allen Cleared

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who is touring Western capitals, conferred with high officials from the French, British and West German foreign ministries in Brussels on Tuesday to discuss possible trade sanctions or other steps against the Soviet Union, sources said.

No details of Mr. Eagleburger's talks were released, but the U.S. official was understood to have suggested suspending Western financial aid to Poland and delaying examination of Poland's application to join the International Monetary Fund, they said.

He also suggested that Western food aid should continue only if there were guarantees that it would reach needy civilians and not be used by the authorities to consolidate their power, the sources added.

But they said that the Western Europeans, and especially the West Germans, were resisting sanctions against Moscow at this stage, since there was no sign of direct Soviet military intervention and still some hope that the repressive methods used in Warsaw might not be irreversible.

They feared that retaliatory measures now could be counterproductive because the Kremlin might then judge that it had nothing more to lose by intervening, they said.

Mr. Eagleburger left Paris for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

French Tests Of A-Devices To Continue

Officials Shrug Off Protests in Pacific

By Greg MacArthur
The Associated Press
PARIS — Shrugging off growing concern throughout the South Pacific, France exploded two nuclear weapons underground early this month at the Polynesian atoll of Mururoa.

Twenty-one years after it entered the nuclear club, France shows no inclination to slow down its nuclear testing program. The latest protest was made Monday by the Territorial Assembly of French Polynesia, which requested a temporary halt to nuclear tests at Mururoa.

The assembly voted 17-13 to ask Paris to suspend the tests pending an inspection of the atoll by an "independent team" of "French and foreign radiobiologists." It said the inspection was needed to answer "the question of the harmlessness or harmfulness of these nuclear tests to the local population."

Mururoa is about 620 miles (1,000 kilometers) from Papeete, Tahiti, seat of the assembly, about 3,700 miles from Australia and 4,400 miles from the West Coast of the United States.

In the last few months, there have been reports that the atoll had been severely damaged and was leaking radiation and that the French were testing a neutron warhead. A French official has denied neutron warheads were being tested.

There also have been complaints by the French union representing nuclear workers that the atoll's beach was too radioactive for safety; official expressions of concern from New Zealand and Australia about possible nuclear pollution; and a vain attempt by ecologists to inspect the atoll.

On Dec. 9, the defense minister, Charles Hernu, told a committee of the National Assembly that the site was completely free of all but normal trace radiation and the tests posed no hazards to nuclear workers, to the neighboring islands in the French Polynesian archipelago or to New Zealand or Australia.

But Mr. Hernu said a storm March 11-12 had dispersed radioactive waste from pre-1975 above-ground testing, contained under an asphalt surface.

'New Situation'
The storm created "a new radiological situation," Mr. Hernu said. He declined to elaborate — citing national security — but assured the committee, the test site was safe.

France abandoned aboveground testing in 1975 under pressure from New Zealand, Australia and South American nations.

Mr. Hernu denied reports that the atoll was crumbling under the repeated underground blasts in deep shafts sunk through the coral into the basalt bedrock of the atoll.

One French press report has claimed a nuclear device stuck before reaching the bottom of a shaft and, when fired, split the rock through to the sea.

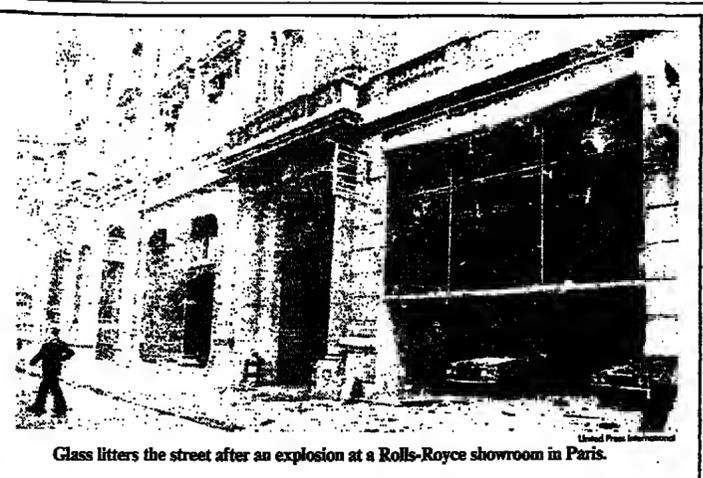
Mr. Hernu said the atoll was sinking regularly through natural compression of the coral.

An independent nuclear force capable of dealing a lethal retaliatory blow to an attacker has been the basis of France's military policy for two decades.

Six years after France's first successful nuclear test, De Gaulle pulled the country out of NATO's military wing.

Although long contested by the leftist opposition, the independent nuclear force and the testing that goes with it have gradually become accepted policy for all parties represented in Parliament, now led by the Socialists.

Two weeks ago, France confirmed New Zealand's announcement that the two latest tests on Mururoa had taken place Dec. 5 and 8. On Monday, the French External Relations Ministry confirmed it sent a communiqué to Australia stating the site is free of radioactive pollution, despite the March storm that dispersed radioactive waste.



Glass litters the street after an explosion at a Rolls-Royce showroom in Paris.

Showroom, Shops and Restaurant Are Bombed in Paris

PARIS — Four bombs exploded in Paris on Wednesday, damaging a Rolls-Royce showroom, a toy shop, a clothes shop and a restaurant, police said. There were no injuries.

The devices, at least two of them made from gas cylinders used by campers, were detonated almost simultaneously before dawn, all in exclusive parts of the city, authorities said. Police said a caller

had claimed that the attacks were the work of an extreme leftist group.

Over a dozen small bombs have damaged buildings and injured several persons in and around Paris since September. Responsibility for some of the explosions has been claimed in anonymous calls by extreme leftist and pro-Armenian groups. Shortly before Christmas in 1977, a bomb started a fire that destroyed Fauchon, a gourmet store in central Paris.

Searches by Troops Add to Ulster Bitterness

By William Borders
New York Times Service
BELFAST — One Saturday morning last month, Angela Cairns, 26, a Roman Catholic housewife, was awakened at 7:30 by sharp pounding on the door of her modest little red brick house.

"I looked out and there were half a dozen soldiers, so naturally I went right down," Mrs. Cairns recalled. "When I opened the door, two of them ran past me, right up stairs, and others came in downstairs, with sniffer dogs. I had to wake up the kids and wait down in the front room with them, while the Brits tore the house apart."

The army found nothing in that particular search, which Mrs. Cairns said lasted more than 90 minutes and even included sifting through the floor in the kitchen. But like the dozens of similar searches that the security forces conduct every week in Catholic homes in Northern Ireland, it added another little stream to an ocean of bitterness and resentment.

Searches of private residences, conducted without warrants under emergency legislation, are an important part of the battle against terrorism, according to the government. Often, suspected gunmen are flushed out of hiding, or weapons are uncovered. But in neighborhoods like the mean little enclave where Mrs. Cairns lives with her husband, George, an unemployed welder, and their children, the searches are also part of a grim mythology that dates back hundreds of years.

Fiercely Republican

Asked if the search on Nov. 21 had affected the way that her five children, the eldest of whom is 7, view the British, Mrs. Cairns, her eyes flashing with loathing, replied: "No, they've already learned to hate the Brits, just as I learned when I was younger and they were searching my parents' house."

Like many of her neighbors, in a block of row houses still decorated with graffiti supporting the prison hunger strike earlier this year, Mrs. Cairns is fiercely republican. She has a brother serving a 15-year sentence in the Maze prison for the attempted murder of a policeman. Those links may help to explain why the soldiers picked her house that day.

House Search

The British Army does not divulge its reasons for selecting a particular house for a search, though it is often thought to be "acting on information," police vernacular for following a tip. The security forces in Northern Ireland have a wide network of informers of varying reliability, and there are also special telephone numbers

through the medium of his boots, beret, flak jacket and rifle. There was no escaping his role.

So it was at the Cairns' house. "They didn't break anything, the way they did when they hit my girlfriend's house last year," Mrs. Cairns said, picking up her 2-year-old from the "brown" patterned molecatcher that covers the living room floor.

"But am I supposed to be grateful for that? No, I hate the Brits and I'll always hate the Brits. They should get out of my country just like they should stay out of my house."

Some of the soldiers, in private conversations, also find the searches distasteful and are reluctant to carry them out. As one young trooper put it, the job of searching private houses in Northern Ireland is "something that soldiers should not have to do in their own country, another symbol of what's wrong with this whole situation."

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Zimbabwe Deports Man Said to Deface Photos

SALISBURY — Cornelis de Jong, a Dutch-born musician held for allegedly defacing photographs of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Canaan Banana, has been deported by Zimbabwe to South Africa, his lawyers said Wednesday.

Mr. de Jong was detained without trial two weeks ago after a government security official saw the defaced photographs in the gun station where Mr. de Jong worked. Mr. de Jong denied defacing the pictures, which had been painted with moustaches and horns. He was sent to South Africa on Tuesday.

Much Work, Little Sleep for 'Brother Leader' Qadhafi

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
TRIPOLI, Libya — Col. Moammar Qadhafi, known here as "brother leader" of the Libyan revolution, strode deliberately through the crowd of journalists in an anteroom of his military headquarters, forcing a chuckle and shaking a few strands of hair.

He walked stiffly in his Be-douin-inspired costume, seeming to tip slightly backward, and his black eyes glowed from a face that has become noticeably lined in recent years, reportedly as a result of a taxing regimen of too much work and too little sleep.

Then he disappeared into an inner office whose narrow, reinforced door was blocked off by

young bodyguards with hushy Afro hairdos made popular in Libya by their leader. The journalists, many of whom had been urged to travel to Libya from various European countries for a news conference by Col. Qadhafi, were told the brother leader had changed his mind.

Some European analysts speculated that he feared the Polish crisis would push his words off the front pages and television screens, reducing the impact of his arguments against the Reagan administration. Others, however, said he simply may not have felt like taking the time, confident the television cameras would be there whenever he called them back.

According to foreigners with extensive experience here, Col. Qadhafi deals personally with all major decisions made in the name of his five-man Revolutionary Command Council. He sleeps only four or five hours a night and as a result is reportedly afflicted by nervousness, they say.

Much of his work is done late at night in the military headquarters where he maintains simple offices next to his quarters in the heavily protected Bab Ziaiah compound, these informants say.

"He is at his best between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m.," one of the sources said, adding that Col. Qadhafi also rises early for Moslem morning prayers. "Yes, he is serious about this. The others, not. But he is serious about it."

Col. Qadhafi's second wife, a nurse whom he met a decade ago when she cared for him after an appendectomy in a Tripoli hospital, lives with him in the military compound, pregnant with their sixth child, the source said.

He is reported to fear an assassination attempt. Col. Qadhafi's wife personally supervises his care, including administration of any medicine, a well-informed source said. His prescriptions are renewed more frequently than necessary to reduce the chance of poison being introduced, he added, recalling

that Col. Qadhafi told a television interviewer recently of alleged U.S. attempts to "poison my food."

Ex-CIA Man's Aide Arrested in Texas

FORT WORTH, Texas — Federal authorities have arrested a business associate of Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent accused of selling explosives to Libya and suspected of training pilots and agents for Col. Moammar Qadhafi.

Roberta Jeanne Barnes, 33, was intercepted on her way home to Texas from London, where for two years she has managed Mr. Wilson's office, authorities said.

Federal agents charged her Monday with carrying about \$50 more than the \$5,000 she had declared on a routine customs form. Justice Department lawyers produced a sealed warrant reportedly naming her as a material witness in the Wilson inquiry. Bond was set at \$20,000 on the currency charge and \$500,000 on the material-witness warrant.

Libya: Puzzling Mixture of Ruling Groups

(Continued from Page 1)
Kharoubi, chief of staff and head of military intelligence, able to discuss his orders.

Maj. Jalloud works in Col. Qadhafi's shadow as, in the words of a well-informed European here, "chairman of the board of Libya, incorporated." As such, he has day-to-day responsibility for development contracts, oil production and management of the economy. More important, he also directs the revolutionary committees.

For example, Mousa Kousa, head of the key Tripoli committee and reportedly assigned to coordinate work of other committees around the country, has his office next to Maj. Jalloud's. This is seen by diplomats here as a sign of how closely the top leadership works with revolutionary committees to make sure Col. Qadhafi's decisions come back to him through the

popular committees as an expression of direct democracy.

Yunis Abu Bakr, another top committee member, manages the 55,000-man armed forces as general commander, also under Col. Qadhafi's wing. The fifth member, Khaled Hamidi, is reported to have special charge of Libya's "popular army," and its extensive military training for Libyan students.

Libyan Demonstration

BEIRUT (AP) — Thousands of Libyan demonstrators chanted anti-American slogans and burned President Reagan in effigy in Libya's Mediterranean port city of Benghazi on Wednesday, Libya's state radio reported.

The broadcast, monitored in Beirut, said the marchers brandished posters that denounced Mr.

Reagan for alleged "terroristic provocations" against Col. Qadhafi.

The demonstration was staged at the request of Benghazi's municipal government to "manifest Libya's anger and condemnation of the conspiracies hatched by American imperialism against the Libyan nation and its historic leadership," the broadcast said.

The United States has said it has information that Col. Qadhafi sent an assassination squad to kill Mr. Reagan. Col. Qadhafi denied the charge and accused Mr. Reagan of plotting to kill him. The United States urged all American residents of Libya to leave the country.

"Reagan, you cowboy! You will die before reaching Moammar!" chanted the crowds as they set the effigy on fire in Benghazi's main square, according to the radio.

Polish Leader Appeals for 'Patriotic' Accord

(Continued from Page 1)
ing civilians since a state of emergency was proclaimed Dec. 13.

Gen. Jaruzelski, who is also premier and Communist Party leader, spoke on the social, political and economic situation under martial-law conditions, which, he said, required hard measures. He appealed to all present to serve the fatherland, reinforce the state and "build a social bridge of patriotic agreement," the radio said.

Monsignor Returns

Monsignor Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary to the Polish Bishops' Conference, who visited Pope John Paul II at the Vatican on Tuesday, returned to Warsaw on Wednesday.

In a statement to reporters before leaving Rome, Monsignor Da-

browski said the church's task was to try to get a dialogue going again "between the two sides," in Poland, an apparent reference to the government and the Solidarity labor movement.

"Like a mother, the church must save all its children," he said. According to reports reaching the West, the army rulers have relaxed some travel restrictions and lifted the curfew for Christmas in the apparent belief that they are winning the struggle to impose strict order on the country.

The meeting Wednesday followed by a day the first reported session of the party's Politburo since the crackdown on Solidarity and its supporters. It appeared to be an attempt by the military government to take another step toward restoring normal conditions.

In an earlier broadcast, Warsaw radio said a "climate of suspicion" pervaded Poland's factories midway through the second week of martial-law rule. It blamed the discontent on the Silesian miners. Miners in Silesia battled security forces last week in the first disruption in which Poles have been killed since the army takeover.

Seven miners were said to have died in the fighting. "What happened in Silesia has had a noticeable shock effect," Warsaw Radio reported, quoting the assessment of a group of several dozen factory managers.

It said 1,026 miners had come to the surface at the Ziemowit mine but that about 1,000 more were "being detained below by a group of over 100 vigilantes who are substituting miners to psychological terror."

Miners at the Piast colliery told the newspaper Trybuna Robotnicza that martial law must end, all internees must be released and "a guarantee of non-victimization" be pledged before they would consider an end to the strike. They also called for immunity from prosecution for those holding the five-day protest.

The miners are being supplied with food and water sent by their families and lowered into the mine shaft in baskets, the report said. "No one in the mine administration is stopping food parcels going to those below," the newspaper said.

The 1,726 miners at Piast were said to have rejected an offer to send a delegation of military officers to negotiate an end to the

strike. They also were said to have cut all but seven of the 160 telephone lines to the mine and refused new visits from their families.

Warsaw Radio broadcasts said that improved productivity by factories "is being weakened by sickness [and] absenteeism, which has been growing in the past few days," they said that "the atmosphere among factory workers is not favorable everywhere."

"In many factories," the broadcasts said, "the division among the work force which emerged in conditions of political struggle is being overcome only with difficulty."

Warsaw Radio said some union miners had planted dynamite at shafts and that in Gdansk a police station was attacked with gasoline bombs. It did not say when the incidents occurred; they were reported in a listing of dozens of Solidarity members accused of trying to organize strikes, to have circulated leaflets and to have violated martial-law provisions in other ways.

Reliable reports from Warsaw said that bypassed military censors said Solidarity, which was suspended when martial law was imposed Dec. 13, was distributing leaflets calling for "passive resistance" to "an occupation by our own army."

Western diplomatic sources quoted reports of a passive resistance strike at the Baltic port of Szczecin, with dockers showing up but refusing to work.

There were continuing reports of disturbances, including some deaths, at Gdansk and Wroclaw, but no details were available.

U.S. Reviews Polish Moves

(Continued from Page 1)
London on Wednesday on the last leg of his tour.

In London, the British Foreign Office announced Wednesday that the governments of the 10 European Economic Community countries had made a joint approach to the Polish government denouncing the detentions and internments imposed under martial law.

In Bonn, where Mr. Eagleburger conferred with West German leaders earlier in the week, Lothar Rühl, a government spokesman, Wednesday defended Bonn's moderate line. Some political commentators have said the stand is out of step with other western countries, particularly the United States and France.

"The policy of the [West German] government is aimed at not sharpening this crisis in Poland from outside," the spokesman said at a news conference. "Other approaches could create complications which might achieve the reverse of what the Polish people wanted."

Warned on Overreacting

The Bonn newspaper General Anzeiger reported that West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher had warned Mr. Eagleburger this week against overreacting to events in Poland.

Speaking to the French National Assembly on Wednesday, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy charged the Soviet Union with "interfering" in Poland and warned Polish leaders that "only a radical modification in their attitude" could bring the country's crisis to an end. Mr. Mauroy said, "Everyone knows that the Soviet Union is implicated in everything that touches Eastern Europe." He described Soviet "interference" in Poland as "a fact."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Strikers in Sri Lanka Storm Office

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Thousands of workers went on strike Wednesday in the port of Colombo in support of higher pay and one group stormed a trade union office in the port authority building, the police said. There were no reports of injuries or arrests. When riot police arrived at the scene, port officials tried unsuccessfully to persuade the men to go back to their jobs. Union spokesmen put the number of strikers at 1,400 and said the port was paralyzed. Wimal Amarasinghe, the port authority chairman, said the strikers represented "only a handful of workers."

Fahd Postpones Visit to the U.S.

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia — Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd has postponed a two-day visit to the United States that was due to begin Jan. 19, the official Saudi press agency said. The postponement followed a secret visit by the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, to President Reagan last weekend, the daily paper Asharq al-Awsat said. Thursday's edition of the paper reports that Sheikh Yamani delivered a verbal message to Mr. Reagan from Prince Fahd and had lengthy talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig about Israel's move to annex the Golan Heights.

2 Iranian Officials Reported Killed

ANKARA — A grenade attack by guerrillas opposed to the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini killed a number of Iran's parliament and a local governor in the northeastern city of Meshed, Tehran Radio reported Wednesday. The attack said three other persons were wounded in the attack, which it said occurred Tuesday as the two officials, members of a government team, were riding in a car on a trip to inspect a Shiite Moslem shrine in Meshed. It identified the victims as Mojtaba Estaki, representative of the Majlis, or parliament, from Shah-e-Kord, and the area's governor, Imamollah Jafarpour. Three other persons — the governor's deputy, the local commander of the Revolutionary Guard and a guardman — were injured, but they are out of danger, according to the radio.

France in Arms Talks With Egypt

PARIS — French Defense Minister Charles Hernu will have talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak during a three-day visit to Cairo starting on Dec. 31 aimed at completing arms deals; defense officials said Wednesday.

A contract for the sale of 60 Mirage 2000 combat aircraft, worth an estimated \$2.4 billion with spare parts, may be signed during the visit, one official said. Negotiations have made good progress, he added. Egypt is also seeking Mubarak's new Super 530 air-to-air missiles as well as laser-guided Durandal bombs, the officials said.

Mr. Hernu, who is going to Washington soon after his Cairo visit, is due in Riyadh in mid-January for talks with Saudi leaders to renew military cooperation agreements.

Ba Jin to Head China Writers' Unit

PEKING — China has announced the formal election of Ba Jin, a novelist, as chairman of the Chinese Writers Association amid widespread concern over literary freedom. The New China news agency said Ba Jin, 78, who was acting chairman until now, was unanimously chosen Tuesday at a meeting of the association's council attended by more than 80 authors.

Ba Jin, who is also a member of China's parliament, was quoted as saying he would dedicate himself "to the cause of socialist literature."

Liberia Announces Partial Amnesty

MONROVIA, Liberia — Samuel K. Doe, the Liberian head of state, announced a partial amnesty for political opponents Wednesday and said Liberia would return to civilian rule in April, 1985.

The amnesty does not cover two opponents living in the United States, Bennie Warner, a former vice president, and Clarence Simpson Jr., former secretary-general of the defunct True Whig Party.

Mr. Doe, who led a military coup in April 1980, also ordered a crackdown on police and military misconduct, including the disbanding of the "people's redemption councils" blamed for several hundred killings after the coup.

10 Soviet Jews Cite Repression

LONDON — Ten Jewish scientists in the Soviet Union have complained that since asking for permission to emigrate to Israel two years ago they have been deprived of their jobs and any means of supporting their families. "We are in a situation where we can count only on the support and solidarity of our colleagues abroad, on their help and sympathy," they said in a letter in the current issue of the science magazine Nature. "Our voice in the Soviet Union is really a voice in the wilderness, our fate is of no interest to anybody and nobody answers our complaints or petitions."

The letter was signed by: L.A. Didi, doctor of science, mathematics and atmospheric research; G.A. Freiman, professor of mathematics; M.I. Fridlin, doctor of mathematics; I.S. Irin, doctor of medicine and science; A.L. Vasilkevsky, senior scientific fellow in applied linguistics; M.I. Reitman, senior scientific fellow in applied mathematics; S.A. Katz, doctor of physics and mathematical science; Y. Medvedkov, doctor of science; V.A. Godyak, senior research fellow in plasma physics; and V.N. Soyfer, doctor of biology.

English Santa Gets the Sack — But No Toys

LUTON, England — Derek Rathbone, a department store Santa Claus who was disgruntled about filing in for a colleague, was fired for turning away a 4-year-old girl at the end of visiting hours.

"He just got up and said, 'That is enough, I have had enough. I am not seeing anyone else,'" Debenhams store manager Ashley Myer said. "It must have shattered the illusions of the little girl."

Mr. Rathbone, 59, complained he had been given a rough deal. "I was helping out at the store by working afternoons as well as mornings because the other Santa was sick," he said. "I was always full of ho-ho-ho, even though I had to share a beard with the other Father Christmas. I certainly was not doing the job for the money — after my expenses, I was only getting £5 (\$9.50) more than I would have on the dole."

l'essentiel. le commentaire.

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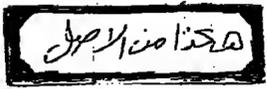
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U.S. Now Sees No Crime in Exiles' Training to Overthrow Latin Governments

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

MIAMI — In a camp near the Florida Everglades, the military training of exiles to infiltrate and overthrow the government of Nicaragua has taken on a special urgency.

"Within three months the situation in Nicaragua will blow up," Hector Fabian, one of the urban leaders of the exile group, the Inter-American Defense Force, said. The force, which says that it is financed by Panamanian and Cuban exile groups and fund-raising efforts by Nicaraguans, has been training for months. It says that it is dedicated to the armed overthrow of the governments of Nicaragua, Cuba and Panama.

This year, according to Mr. Fabian, 800 exiles have been trained in the 78-acre camp west of Miami, and he says at least 100 Nicaraguans have been infiltrated across their country's borders to take up arms against their govern-

ment. One of them was killed in October on the northern frontier, Mr. Fabian said.

Some exiles, such as René Selva, one of the Nicaraguan leaders who have been living in exile in southern Florida, are reported to have been able to travel in and out of their country over the northern frontier with Honduras.

The training of exiles in Florida and elsewhere in the United States has been of concern to high-ranking Nicaraguan diplomats. According to Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, diplomats "have raised it to our attention a number of times." It is an issue involving basic questions about how the Reagan administration interprets the Neutrality Act of 1794, which forbids a military attack or a conspiracy to attack a nation with which the United States is not at war.

"As long as they don't hurt anybody and as long as they don't actually conspire to invade

in a specific way," Mr. Enders said, the exiles are not breaking the law.

"If you attack a country or assist in an attack on a country, or conspire to do this, all these things are illegal," he said. "However, it is not illegal to have military exercises, guys running around the fields with guns, or to say 'Uncle Sam, we're ready when you're ready — wink, wink — and here we go.'"

"It's a problem of interpretation," Mr. Fabian said. "Under the Carter and Nixon administrations, what we were doing was a crime. With the Reagan administration, no one has bothered us for 10 months."

Mr. Fabian said that he spent eight years directing the New York operations of Orlando Bosch, who proclaimed himself in charge of anti-Castro terrorism in the late 1960s and early '70s. He said that he himself had been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by federal grand juries 70 times from 1973 to 1980, but that Dec. 5, 1980, "was the last time the FBI bothered me."

He said that the cause was a change in attitude in Washington. "For the first time in 20 years, the United States is disposed to defend its own interests. Now, our fight fits. We're doing nothing against the law. We are on private property, and we have no automatic weapons," he said.

A recent visit to the camp itself indicated that the military training was more disciplined and the trainees were more fit and more serious than they were in a visit earlier this year. A greater number also seemed to be Nicaraguans, although some were from Honduras as well as Cuba, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and the Dominican Republic.

The training course, which began Oct. 7 and is scheduled to end Jan. 28, is held on weekends and on Wednesdays and Thursdays and provides instruction in parachute jumping, urban warfare, guerrilla warfare, day and night navigation and training for frogmen. According to Mr. Fabian, the students are those who

will serve as officers when they reach Nicaragua. The weapons being used were AR-15s, the civilian version of the military M-16 rifle, and Ranger Mini-14s, carbines that use M-16 cartridges.

The instructors include former U.S. Army Rangers and Vietnam veterans. Of these, Mr. Fabian said, four are Americans with no family ties to the exile communities, 11 are of Cuban descent and seven are Nicaraguans.

Mr. Fabian said that he and several other Cubans, including the commander of the camp, Jorge González, better known by his nickname, "Bombilla," or "Light Bulb," had approached officials at the Department of State and the Department of Defense in search of assistance but have so far received nothing.

"We want arms and air support," Mr. Selva said.

In Washington, a knowledgeable source in the Reagan administration said that the exile groups had indeed made an approach and he confirmed that the intelligence agencies were

aware of the training facilities in Florida. The official said that no intelligence agency had offered or planned to offer any support.

In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Nov. 12, however, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. declined to give assurances sought by a committee member, Rep. Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, that the United States would not support or encourage Nicaraguan exile groups in the United States or Honduras who might be trying to weaken or overthrow the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

"Our goal," Mr. Fabian said, "is the liberation of Nicaragua, Cuba and Panama, although the struggle in Nicaragua is more advanced, and we've intensified our efforts." In the future, he said, the group hopes to use Nicaragua as a base for an attack against the government of Cuba and to assist in a military coup to overthrow the successors of Gen. Omar Torrijos, the late Panamanian leader.

U.S. Prohibits Airbus At Airport in Capital, Citing 'Flight Safety'

By Carol Shifrin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal Aviation Administrator J. Lynn Helms has decided to prohibit operation of the European-made Airbus A-300 wide-bodied aircraft at Washington's National Airport, according to transportation officials.

Charles Murchison, spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, said Mr. Helms had determined that "complete flight safety couldn't be guaranteed" if the A-300 used National, which has shorter runways than most airports.

[A spokesman for Airbus Industrie in France declined to comment on the decision.]

Engineering Review

Eastern Airlines, which operates 25 of the twin-engine airplanes, had hoped to win clearance for the plane for use on its shuttle service between Washington and New York and on routes to Florida.

In a letter to Eastern's president, Frank Borman, Mr. Helms said he had decided that the Airbus could not be operated safely into National under all conditions at all times.

The decision reportedly was made after an extensive review of the engineering design data and performance data of the aircraft,

particularly as it would operate in bad weather at National, which has short runways. Among other things, Mr. Helms was said to be concerned about possible engine failures and the plane's ability to stabilize before landing when using the curving approach to Runway 18 to the south, a runway used for about 45 percent of all arrivals.

Mr. Helms, a former test pilot, personally flew the A-300 into National several times on Dec. 5 to see for himself how it handled before he made his final decision, transportation officials said.

Eastern officials said Tuesday there was an honest disagreement over the technical aspects of the plane's ability at National. "We think the airplane is safe there or we wouldn't have suggested using it there," Mr. Borman said. He said Eastern would take Mr. Helms' points and, in conjunction with flight test data from Airbus Industrie, "hope to convince him that the airplane is acceptable" at National.

Tests With Engine Out

"I think he's basically worried about loss of an engine on a very hot day," Mr. Borman said. He added that Eastern would seek to "dispel his concerns" by doing tests with the manufacturer in actual conditions with engines inoperative.

Eastern has been trying for almost four years to get federal approval to use the plane at National. The Miami-based airline brought the Airbus to National in April, 1978, to demonstrate to federal and local officials that it would help reduce the noise at National. At that time, FAA Administrator Langhorne Bolt said the A-300 was the "quietest" jet plane ever to land at National. The plane, built by a European consortium, is powered by General Electric engines.

Besides the technical aspects of his decision, Mr. Helms said he took into consideration how use of the A-300 fits into the overall Washington National Airport policy. He also noted that there are no restrictions on the A-300 at any other airports it is currently using.



REFUGEES FROM WAR — A mother looks on as her child, who died Tuesday, is taken away to be buried at a refugee camp outside San Salvador. There are believed to be more than 200,000 refugees in El Salvador from the fighting between guerrillas and troops of the ruling junta.

Salvador Guerrilla Leader Appeals for Arms

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — El Salvador's top guerrilla commander has appealed to "the peoples of the world" for weapons to counter U.S. military assistance to the Salvadoran junta.

Arguing that many rebel units are still poorly armed, Salvadoran Cayetano Carpio, 62, leader of the Popular Forces of Liberation, denied U.S. charges that the guerrillas were receiving armaments from Cuba and Nicaragua. "Our arms are those we manufacture or take from the enemy at the cost of our own blood," he said.

"But the supplies are evidently unequal," he said. "While Yankee imperialism provides the assassins of the people with unrestricted amounts of increasingly modern weaponry, the forces of liberation do not receive even a rifle."

Referring to Washington's opposition to direct negotiations between the guerrilla-led opposition and the civilian-military junta, Mr. Carpio also charged the Reagan administration with seeking "its evil and inaccessible objective of annihilating the revolutionary forces militarily, even if this sinks the entire population in genocide."

He called for a worldwide campaign "to break the present wall of reservations and vacillations" and to provide the rebels with the armaments "that our people need in order to defeat the imperialist aggression."

Mr. Carpio's appeal came at the end of a long article written by him for the leftist Mexican weekly *Rev. Extra*. Since he has long shunned press interviews, the article provided a rare opportunity to analyze his views.

Although Mr. Carpio heads only one of five guerrilla groups comprising the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, he is considered El Salvador's most influential rebel leader.

In the weekly, Mr. Carpio described how he was trapped and only narrowly escaped from Salvadoran troops during a counterinsurgency offensive in the northern province of Chalatenango in early October.

He said that he and a group of 80 rebels and peasants, including four children and a pregnant woman, spent 10 days without food and with little water trying to slip past government soldiers who had encircled the area and were bombarding suspected guerrilla positions with heavy mortar fire.

On the morning of Oct. 1, after their first all-night march, Mr. Carpio said, the column was spotted by troops but, after a five-minute fight in which two soldiers died, they managed to escape into the undergrowth.

Battle Escaped

Three mornings later, as they hid in thick grass near a river bank, a helicopter landed nearby and unloaded 15 soldiers, Mr. Carpio reported. Inside the helicopter, he said, he saw one of about 30 U.S. military advisers currently assigned to train Salvadoran troops.

Here we had in view a hated adviser from the Pentagon, personally directing the operations of tactical units in the battlefield," he said, "while the false propaganda from Washington tells the world that its advisers do not participate in the conduct of operations."

Mr. Carpio said that the cry of one of the children in the column exposed their position and a new battle ensued in which several rebels and peasants died. He said that one woman and three children were killed by gunfire from the helicopter, while most of the fugitives escaped.

The guerrilla leader said the group finally reached a rebel camp on Oct. 10, most of them with badly swollen feet and some with infected wounds. A few days later, the offensive ended. He claimed

that 15 rebels died and 12 disappeared, while 33 soldiers were killed.

Mr. Carpio added, "It is necessary to state with all frankness that many of our guerrilla units continue fighting against their nails, with battered rifles, with homemade weapons including primitive traps, and with arms and ammunition taken from the troops of the tyranny."

Guerrillas Attack City

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — Guerrillas attacked the port city of La Unión and held it for at least an hour before troops loyal to the ruling junta forced them to withdraw, an army spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said guerrillas armed with Chinese-made rocket grenades attacked the city, about 118 miles (190 kilometers) southeast of the capital, on Monday night and kept it under siege until early Tuesday. There were no immediate reports on casualties.

Sources at the Defense Ministry here speculated the attack may have been a diversionary tactic to allow boats filled with arms for guerrillas to land near the port.

Texas Fire Kills 2 Children

United Press International

TAYLOR, Texas — Two children died in a fire early Tuesday that authorities suspect may have resulted from faulty wiring on a Christmas tree.

Ex-Nazi Gives Up U.S. Citizenship; Promise Is Made

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A 72-year-old former Nazi accused of being an aide to Adolf Eichmann has surrendered his U.S. citizenship after receiving a promise from the government that he would not be deported unless his medical condition improved.

Otto Albrecht Alfred von Bolschwing, of Carmichael, Calif., who is being treated in a Sacramento nursing home for a neurological ailment, did not attend the court hearing in Sacramento on Tuesday.

Under the agreement, Mr. von Bolschwing admitted membership in the Nazi Party and Nazi security forces. But he denied the link to Eichmann, architect of the "final solution of the Jewish question" who was executed by Israel in 1962.

Though stripped of citizenship, Mr. von Bolschwing can continue to live in the United States as a resident alien. However, he is formally deemed to have gained his citizenship illegally and to have admitted membership in the Nazi groups. A Justice Department spokesman said deportation proceedings would be started if Mr. von Bolschwing's health improved.

Agency Clears Allen, But Return Uncertain

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department closed its investigation of Richard V. Allen, President Reagan's national security adviser, on Wednesday, but a presidential spokesman said Mr. Allen is still the subject of an "internal review" at the White House.

Attorney General William French Smith said he found no reason for appointing a special prosecutor over the remaining questions that prompted Mr. Allen to take administrative leave, with pay, on Nov. 29. But Peter Rouselle, a deputy White House press secretary, refused to say whether Mr. Allen could now return to his duties.

Internal Review

Mr. Rouselle said only that the "internal review" at the White House "will be conducted expeditiously and thoroughly now."

The Justice Department cleared Mr. Allen on the two questions that remained after it closed its investigation concerning his receipt of \$1,000 from two Japanese journalists. Specifically, the announcement said no reasons were found to appoint a special prosecutor to

Agency Clears Allen, But Return Uncertain

investigate Mr. Allen's acceptance of three gift watches and errors in the financial disclosure form he filed when he became national security adviser.

Mrs. Reagan's Interview

About three weeks ago, the Justice Department ruled that there were no grounds for appointing a special prosecutor to look into the \$1,000 that Mr. Allen received after arranging an Inauguration Day interview last January with the president's wife, Nancy Reagan. But the department said it was still looking into the gift watches and irregularities in Mr. Allen's financial statements.

Mr. Smith said Wednesday he determined that the watches that Mr. Allen accepted were the gifts of his personal friends, Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Takase, and had nothing to do with the interview.

Financial Disclosure

As for inaccuracies in Mr. Allen's financial disclosure form, the attorney general said he found no "specific information" that Mr. Allen violated the criminal law.

When Mr. Allen filed his disclosure form in February, he did not include the names of any clients of his former consulting firm, Potomac International Corp. U.S. law requires the listing of those he was "already involved" with if they had paid him at least \$5,000 in the previous two years.

Mr. Allen said he was told by White House lawyers that he did not have to list the fees because they were paid to the company and not to him.

Tension Rises in Federal Offices Reagan Job Cutbacks Cause Stress Epidemic

By Lynn Rosellini
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The holly wreaths and paper stars are in place along the corridors of the great, gray federal buildings this Christmas season. But behind the office doors, some strange things are happening.

A 42-year-old analyst at the Department of Housing and Urban Development went after a co-worker with a metal coat tree not long ago, shouting, "I'll knock your head off."

A few blocks away at the Education Department, a middle-level official who is losing his job erupted in anger the other day and threatened his supervisor. Some employees at the Department of Health and Human Services, staff nurses say, have begun taking government-issued Valium, a tranquilizer, for stress. And at the Labor Department women occasionally break down crying in the middle of the day.

Growing Tensions

Tensions in some federal offices have grown to near desperation as thousands of workers prepare for the holiday season not knowing whether they will have jobs after New Year's Day. According to government medical personnel and union leaders, President Reagan's reduction of federal workers has caused an epidemic of stress-related behavior and illnesses in recent months.

"I've been a nurse for almost 31 years, 14 with the federal government," said Bertha Bowie, who supervises the health units at the Department of Health and Human Services and four other government buildings, "but I've never experienced anything like this."

Mrs. Bowie said that nurses at Health and Human Services were treating nearly 40 employees a day, almost triple the normal number, for stress-related symptoms such as dizziness, stomach cramps and diarrhea. Almost everyone wants to have his blood pressure checked, she said.

No government figures are available on the increase in illness or aberrant behavior, and not all incidents can be directly traced to reductions in the work force. The case of the man wielding the coat tree at Housing and Urban Development, for in-

stance, was apparently the result of a long-stimmering, racially tinged feud between co-workers.

But while such emotions might normally be held in check, according to sources in union and medical offices, the current atmosphere of uncertainty fosters more outbursts than usual. Although only a few thousand employees will actually lose their jobs, many more of the 350,000 government workers here will be affected by demotions to lower positions, loss of government jobs by relatives and co-workers, and eradication of their programs.

"Everybody has a great deal of uncertainty and free-floating anxiety," said Mark Turgeon, a union official at the Environmental Protection Agency.

At the Department of Housing and Urban Development, according to sources there, a few nervous employees have grabbed supervisors by the lapels, asking, "What are you going to do about my job?"

At the Education Department, where President Reagan has promised not just to cut jobs but to abolish the entire department, the government has hired two stress counselors to help workers deal with the tensions.

At the Health and Human Services Department, the cafeteria tables carry paper notices, decorated with pictures of Christmas angels, announcing a free lecture on how to "Reduce Stress with Good Nutrition."

"Approaching Desperation"

For many workers, depression comes not just from losing their jobs but also from seeing the end of programs to which they have devoted years.

"There is something approaching desperation about what's going to happen to the people we help," said John Grady, a grants specialist for Health and Human Services who is to lose his job in the staff reduction.

For other federal employees, the cruelest blow is the sense that their countrymen are happy to see them go. "They feel like the American public is standing up and cheering every time one of them loses their job," said an aide to Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro, Democrat of New York.

Even among some of those who are staying on, the mood is gloomy.

2 Are Killed by Gas in U.S.

United Press International

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Two men were killed and two were in critical condition after acid leaking into a drainage ditch formed a cloud of noxious hydrogen sulfide gas at an International Paper Co. plant here, a company spokesman said.



STROBE TALBOTT WASHINGTON

"TIME needs someone who is free to delve into the history of major events — and look over the horizon to anticipate trends."

Translating 19th century Russian lyric poetry may seem far afield from ICBMs and summit meetings, but it was Strobe Talbott's expertise in the language and background of the U.S.S.R. that led to reporting assignments at the forefront of Soviet news. In TIME's Moscow bureau, throughout Eastern Europe from his base in Belgrade, then in Washington covering the State Department, Talbott kept an eye on the Kremlin. His present position as Diplomatic Correspondent involves special projects in foreign policy and national security. His study of arms limitations for a TIME cover story was expanded into a book, *Endgame: The Inside Story of SALT II*. One more example of the journalistic depth and authority that has earned TIME millions more weekly readers around the world than any other news magazine.

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Church Organization In South Africa Faces Investigation on Funds

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The government has ordered an investigation into the South African Council of Churches because of allegations of financial irregularities.

The investigation, ordered recently by Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha, could lead to restrictions on money sent from the overseas churches that now provide most of the council's funds. Under the leadership of an Anglican bishop, Desmond Tutu, the council is a champion of black grievances against apartheid.

The irregularities, which were brought to the attention of council officials by its former ombudsman and internal auditors, appear to involve sloppy bookkeeping, misjudgments, mismanagement and the questionable use of some un-audited funds, rather than theft or fraud.

But the scope of the investigation appeared to support a widespread belief that its purpose was not only to examine financial problems but also to discredit the council, which officials have accused of subversion.

The panel has been asked to examine "the inception, development, objects, history and activities" of the council as well as the "organizations and people connected with giving such money or assets to" the council.

Anti-Council Actions

The government has acted against the council in the past. In 1979, according to newspaper reports, it secretly provided more than \$350,000 to a rightist Christian group that was to run a covert campaign against the council in an attempt to break its influence among English-speaking churches. The effort had little effect.

The government is believed to have been angered by the council's payments for the legal defense of political defendants, its support for civil disobedience against what the council says are discriminatory laws and its encouragement of conscientious objection to military service.

Police Minister Louis Le Grange once assailed the council for "giving whites a guilty conscience."

The council represents 15 million Christians, most of whom are black, through its affiliated churches. It has given money to squatters for food and bail, has helped pay for postmortem examinations on people who died in police custody, and has supported families of political detainees.

Bishop Tutu's predecessor, John Rees, has said, without elabora-

tion, that some funds were used in "sensitive areas." There has been speculation that money may have been used to help young black activist students during the tumultuous years of 1976 and 1977; although the projects were not violent or subversive, the government is believed to be seeking to expose the council's role in them.

A House for Tutu

However, recent disclosures about the council's disbursements have shown its officials profiting from the funds they administer.

Bishop Tutu admitted in a related court case in October that he received about \$15,000 in 1978 from the council to help buy his own home in Soweto. At the time, he had been named secretary-general of the council but had not yet taken up the post. Mr. Rees gave him the money, telling Bishop Tutu it was an anonymous gift.

It was also disclosed in the same case that a council vice president, Sally Motlana, and her husband, Ntshato Motlana, received a stipend of \$7,000 after spending several months in detention in 1977.

In a recent interview, Bishop Tutu justified the money for his house as a gift from a large organization that would give a top employee. He said the contribution to the Motlanas was just compensation for their financial losses while in jail. Mrs. Motlana is a shop owner and her husband is a physician. Both are community leaders in Soweto.

Most released detainees who received money from the council got much less than the Motlanas, usually \$50 or \$100.

Bishop Tutu said the special inquiry into the council was "a political ploy."

"They have been gunning for the council, gunning for me, and they would latch onto any excuse with considerable elasticity," he said. "If we weren't doing the things we are doing, if we did not upset the government and upset the whites, they wouldn't give two hoots" about the irregularities.

He pointed out that the final report of outside auditors whom the council called in had found "weaknesses" in its financial administration, but "that not at any time was it inadequate."

As for the mandated funds, Bishop Tutu said the council had acted as a conduit for overseas funds to other groups and "our responsibility ended when the funds were transferred." Many of the recipients were "small, rural people, many illiterate," from whom it would have been "unrealistic" to expect financial reports, Bishop Tutu said.

Disco Beat Replaces Gunfire in Uganda but Many Hazards Remain

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — A visitor these days can walk through nighttime Kampala hearing the beat of disco music rather than the rifle fire of a few months ago.



Milton Obote

According to government officials and Western diplomats, the change reflects the easing of tensions a year after President Milton Obote's return to office in Uganda.

Those foreigners and Ugandans seeking encouragement in this poor, violence-prone land also point to a tentative economic revival born of measures introduced in June in consultation with the International Monetary Fund. These measures have halted gasoline smuggling and undermined the black market.

Coffee exports, Uganda's main source of critically needed foreign exchange, have quadrupled since the government gave coffee producers a fivefold price increase.

Yet there are other, bleaker omens. The number of armed units, for instance, seems to be proliferating.

Attack During Parade

Recently, a new paramilitary force drawn from the regular police held an inaugural parade in the center of Kampala.

The new unit's uniforms were unfamiliar, although its weapons — Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles supplied, a Western diplomat said, by Egypt from stocks made redundant by U.S. arms supplies to Cairo — are common enough in Uganda.

At the parade, the Western diplomat said, the unit came under rocket fire, apparently by members of the regular army resentful of the new force, and five of its members were killed.

The creation of the new force means there are four distinct armed units associated with Mr. Obote's government. They are the army, numbering about 15,000; the police, with 10,000 men; a ragged militia of 5,000; and the new force, which is designed to grow to 5,000 from its present 600.

Capricious Violence

Ranged against these forces, Western diplomats identify six guerrilla groups, which have thus far failed in their campaign to remove Mr. Obote and which were the object of a recent sweep by the army just west of Kampala. The conflict between the armed groups spawns a violence that seems almost capricious.

According to a senior relief official, 300 people have died in the last three months in Uganda as a result of campaigns against anti-government "dissidents," revenge killings by the army and random violence.

Much of the tension in Uganda dates from the brutal years, between 1971 and 1979, when Idi Amin held power. Marshal Amin was deposed by Tanzanian troops, 1,500 of whom remain in Uganda, and Ugandan rebels in late 1979.

Mysteries Persist

Two civilian governments and a military administration ruled in the year before elections were held in December, 1980, and Mr. Obote, himself overthrown by Marshal Amin in 1971, returned to office.

The elections heightened the bitter tribal and political differences between Uganda's factions. The opposition Democratic Party maintained the vote was rigged and, a Western diplomat said, only in recent weeks has the extent of electoral irregularities been established.

Some residents forecast a showdown between the new force, which is being trained by former British Army men from a London security company called Falcon Star, and the regular army, some of whose officers are being trained in the United States and some units of which are being instructed by 40 newly arrived North Korean military advisers.

Government Sees Nothing Funny In Prediction of Gandhi's Death

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — In a country where astrological forecasts are taken seriously, the government of India did not laugh when a seer predicted that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi would either be assassinated or killed in an accident this month.

The astrologer was picked up for questioning by special intelligence police, and the government related the prediction to Parliament, charging that attempts were being made on Mrs. Gandhi's life in an effort to create anarchy and confusion in the country.

The government's action against the astrologer, Ratnmand Shastri, whose prediction appeared in an obscure Hindu newspaper a week ago, was not surprising considering that astrological predictions are a factor in most major business and political decisions made in India.

Even Mrs. Gandhi, who always denies it, is widely believed and reported to consult astrologers before making any major move. Po-

litical allies say that two years ago she delayed her swearing-in as prime minister to a day that her Hindu astrologer called auspicious.

Mr. Shastri's prediction of Mrs. Gandhi's death, however, went beyond the bounds for normal astrological forecasts, the minister of state for home affairs, P. Venkatasubbiah, told Parliament on Monday. He called the forecast "politically motivated" and said it was "intended to malign the prime minister and members of her family."

National Pastime

Making astrological predictions about Mrs. Gandhi and her family appears to be a national pastime here, although few are cast in as specific terms as those used by Mr. Shastri.

When Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, was killed in an airplane crash in June, 1980, for example, many astrologers claimed they had predicted his demise. It was difficult, however, to tell from reading their columns what they had foreseen, although some claimed to have held back what they really felt in deference to the Gandhi family.

Two of Mr. Shastri's predictions concerning the prime minister were quite specific. In the first, made last June, he said Mrs. Gandhi was likely to be assassinated in September, followed by her son, Rajiv, a member of Parliament and since Sanjay's death the heir apparent to the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty that has ruled India for most of the 34 years since independence.

Mr. Bahuguna then would become prime minister, according to the forecast — which, of course, has been disproved by events.

Nonetheless, Mr. Venkatasubbiah said, the police began watching the astrologer because the predictions were "alarming."

The minister told Parliament that Mr. Shastri, whose real name was given as Ram Avtar Gupta, was free on bail on a charge of kidnapping a young woman.

Zhang Dingcheng Dies; Was Peking Public Prosecutor

By Bill Curry
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — Zhang Dingcheng, 83, a former chief public prosecutor purged in the Maoist Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, is dead, the official Chinese press reported Wednesday.

A Communist army commander during the Chinese civil war, Mr. Zhang, who died Dec. 16, was appointed chief prosecutor in 1959.

He held the post until it was abolished after he was attacked in wall posters along with Deng Xiaoping, now deputy chairman of the Communist Party and the most powerful man in China. Mr. Deng was among the mourners who went to Mr. Zhang's home to express sympathy to the family after his death.

Mr. Zhang was a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy chairman of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, until he resigned last year because of ill health.

Sir Reginald Ansett

MELBOURNE (AP) — Sir Reginald Ansett, 72, a major figure in Australia's civil aviation, transport, tourism and communications industries, died Wednesday after a long illness.

Sir Reginald started his own passenger airline service in 1936. He bought the failing domestic airline Australian National Airways in 1957 and built it into a successful conglomerate, Ansett Transport Industries, which has assets of more than \$500 million.

Robert W. Potter

NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert W. Potter, 85, a reporter and editor at The New York Times for 30 years until he retired in 1965, died Monday.

Reform on the Lam: Escapees Make Good

By Bill Curry
Los Angeles Times Service

ABERDEEN, Wash. — When the police surrounded him with their guns drawn, Ray Rust was more than frightened. Racing through his mind was the devastating realization that the quiet, law-abiding life he had led in this town was coming rapidly to an end.

He had arrived here eight years ago, a rodeo man turned logger, but there was more to his past than bulls and unbroken horses. No one here knew that Ray Rust, the likable guy who gave freely of his time and energy to help a blind neighbor, also was an escapee from a Colorado mental hospital.

He had been sent there after killing a man.

Mr. Rust came here soon after his escape, sworn to a life of "just staying out of trouble" so that he would never be detected, never experience again the horror of incarceration. "Any idiot can stay out of trouble," he says. "Just watch your P's and Q's is all you got to do." He did not even bother to change his name.

And it worked.

Until the night in October when a handful of nervous policemen, tipped off by a national crime computer, descended on him. His life as an escapee was over.

Case Not Unique

Mr. Rust's case is not unique in the United States. Wanted by police, several Americans have built new lives in secrecy and often seemed to rehabilitate themselves as few inside prisons ever do. And with their prison records unknown, they are accepted as equals in their new communities.

Obviously, their number is unknown, but several cases have been reported recently.

There is Richard Henry Holland, 37, who lived for 10 years as

John Godsey in Woodstock, N.Y. Wanted on a narcotics conviction in Tucson, Ariz., Mr. Holland was arrested June 15 by U.S. marshals who traced mail being sent to a post office box.

In those 10 years, he had helped form a volunteer fire and rescue squad, had taught cardiology, many resuscitation to ambulance crews and worked with runaways and drug addicts at a counseling center for teenagers. He managed a town council candidate's successful campaign in 1975.

It has not been determined whether Mr. Holland will have to serve his five-year mandatory sentence; his new friends have rallied to his defense and have held fund-raising events to help finance his legal battles.

There is also the case of Charles Moore, 41, who escaped from a North Carolina prison road gang in 1970 after serving two months of a 10-year sentence for aiding in the forgery of a \$125.13 check. In Trenton, N.J., Mr. Moore is described as a "faithful and dedicated" church usher who finally had his own carpet-installation business after starting as a stock clerk.

Computer Check

He was arrested Nov. 23 during a routine U.S. Customs Service computer check when he arrived at Philadelphia International Airport after a vacation in the Bahamas.

His lawyer and supporters are trying to win public sympathy for him so that he will not be returned to North Carolina.

Then there is James Cowson, who was 61 when he was caught in October, 1979, in Chicago after escaping from an Alabama road gang 23 years earlier. He had been sentenced to three years for stealing scrap copper wire from a coal mine. Soft-spoken and meticulous, Mr. Cowson was apprehended because of his law-abiding ways: He was discovered when he attempted to obtain a permit for his 22-caliber hunting rifle.

Finally, there is Abbie Hoffman, the former Yippie leader who surrendered Sept. 4, 1980, after missing a 1974 court appearance on a cocaine charge. Mr. Hoffman had become a highly regarded environmental activist in upstate New York, until he "got tired of always looking over my shoulder." He is now serving a three-year sentence in Albany, N.Y.

Unlike others in this group of law-abiding fugitives, however, Ray Rust, 33, is now a free man. For in 1973 it was not a crime in Colorado to escape from the state mental hospital, and a Pueblo County, Colo., judge ruled last month that a 1975 law making such an escape a crime could not be applied retroactively to Mr. Rust.

In an interview last week, Mr. Rust recalled that he had been charged in Craig, Colo., in 1973 with the shotgun slaying of a man he suspected of sleeping with his wife. "I just blew up," he said. He said he pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity but that he was not having emotional or mental troubles at the time.

Two doctors told Mr. Rust's judge that he had been insane at the time of the shooting but was sane later. A third said Mr. Rust was insane at the time of the crime and still needed help. The judge committed him.

"They took me down to the state hospital, and I thought, 'God, what's going on here? I'd rather go to the state penitentiary.'" He said, "I went there May 3, 1971. I left there Aug. 3, 1973. I was shooting horses. I just left. I must have been about 5:30 a.m. I just walked out by my truck and drove off."

A month later Mr. Rust arrived in Aberdeen. He got a job the first day. "I never even changed my name," he said. "There was no reason to do that. I was just going to stay out of trouble."

U.S.A. 2

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Handwritten signature: John Lennon

Beatlemania in the Auction Room

By Mark S. Smith

LONDON — The normally sedate Sotheby's auction house was besieged Tuesday by nostalgic rock fans with an acute case of Beatlemania, bidding high prices on hundreds of records, posters and other curios at Sotheby's first rock 'n' roll auction.



John Lennon stage suit fetched £2,300.

Under the gavel went rare tapes by Jimi Hendrix, a bronze bust of Elvis Presley, notebooks of Fleetwood Mac lyrics and a Ford Model T formerly owned by John Bonham of Led Zeppelin.

But Beatles memorabilia predominated — and brought the highest prices. Of the £97,660 (about \$180,670) spent, not counting commissions, £81,633 was fetched by Fah Doodle.

A pen-and-ink doodle by the late John Lennon, valued by Sotheby's at \$2150, fetched \$8,000. George Harrison's 12-string guitar went for £3,000. A Chappell upright piano once owned by Paul McCartney took the top bid of £9,000.

"I was amazed at the prices," said former Beatles manager Alan Williams. "I just couldn't afford to buy anything." The auction in the Belgrave section of London was declared a sensation by the man who conducted it, Jon Baddeley.

Overcrowded "We've had a fantastic response," said Baddeley, 29, an auctioneer with Sotheby's for almost 10 years. "Fans coming to the sale blocked all traffic in Belgrave."

Hundreds of would-be buyers — from graying collectors to youthful, spike-haired punks — jammed the main auction room for the sale. An overflow crowd participated via closed-circuit television from another room and three telephone lines were kept open to bidders in the United States.

Sotheby's conceived the sale a year ago when it was given a Steinway piano once owned by Lennon, who was shot to death on Dec. 8, 1980, outside his New York apartment.

The auction house's buyers were soon scouring warehouses, record stores, fan clubs, museums and collectors to come up with the 195 lots that went on the block Tuesday on behalf of a number of private owners.

Not surprisingly, most of the material related to the Beatles — rock's dominating force in the 1960s and early '70s.

Of the money spent on Beatles items Tuesday, almost half was bid by a radio station in the group's native city of Liverpool.

Managing Director Terry Smith of Radio City 194 said the commercial station's board of directors hoped to establish a Beatles museum and memorial not far from the Cavern Club, where the group played in 1961.

"I'm delighted to be taking this stuff back to Liverpool where it belongs," said Smith, 46. "I moved to Liverpool when the Beatles were just starting to make it. There's never been a time like that and never will be again."

Radio City was the top bidder for the Harrison guitar, the Lennon piano, original Beatles contracts, a set of stage suits once worn by Lennon and the marriage license for Lennon's first marriage, to Cynthia Powell. The station also bought dozens of photographs, signed albums and programs.

Blank Check Smith said he was prepared to spend much more than the £36,800 he did. "We had a board meeting in Liverpool, and they said, 'Make sure you get all these things.' I was given a blank check," he said.

'Mrs. Tanqueray': A Crisp Staging

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — Finero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is now to be found on the National's Lyttelton stage in a crisply excellent and elegant revival, the first in the capital for more than 30 years, by Michael Rudman. In line with the Maugham and Priestley rediscoveries of the late 1970s, this seems to be precisely the right mix of historical curiosity and major drama for the present-day stage repertoire of the National, and it is marvelous to see it approached with a flair and confidence that I have not always noticed around the South Bank of late.

Essentially, this is one of the first of the problem plays, an English answer to "Hedda Gabler" and "A Doll's House" (which were first seen in London around 1890) and a forerunner to Shaw, who, predictably, loathed it. The problem — that of a woman with a past who fails to come to terms with the horrendous discovery that one of her former lovers is about to marry her stepdaughter — now might not get you more than a couple of minutes on a midnight radio phone-in. But for the 1890s what made "Tanqueray" so scandalous was its muted suggestion that a society that tolerated curiously nasty double standards (whereby a chap could philander with impunity while women were punished for it even unto death) might just possibly not be the best of all societies.

Finero is a cautious critic, and his play reaches on very radical conclusion, but it is a fundamentally feminist piece about male hypocrisy and the tragic consequences of living according to how you believe society should work instead of how it actually does, and that in itself for 1893 was as revolutionary as Coward's "The Vortex" or Osborne's "Look Back in Anger."

To the title role, which once had Mrs. Patrick Campbell chewing the scenery, Felicity Kendal brings a welcome lightness of touch and an enchanting kind of timelessness that takes the edge off some of the play's more silted moments, for inevitably the plot creaks a bit now and you can see the first gathering in some of its corners. But around her Rudman has built up a strongly in-period team led by Leigh Lawson as a matinee-idol Tanqueray and with Ciaran Madden and Neil Stacy admirable in the chilly last-act mirror image of what the Tanquerays themselves have just managed not to become.

Meanwhile, the National's experimental stage, the Cottesloe, continues its exploration of Hollywood mythology with John Schlesinger's production of "True West," the Sam Shepard play about two California brothers, rousing well-played by Bob Hoskins and Anthony Sher in one of the great double acts of our time. Sher is the

introvert, a tall, successful screenwriter with, as the play opens, everything but the actual movie contract in his pocket; Hoskins is the extrovert, a short, failed crook with nothing more than a flair for stealing television sets. Yet by midway through a short evening the illiterate Hoskins has managed to sell his brother's producer an outline for a modern Western, and moreover has convinced Sher that the only true test of sibling supremacy should be who can steal the largest number of electric pop-up toasters from unsuspecting neighbors.

"True West" is a manically funny play out so much written as assembled from some vast Shepherd supermarket of spare dramatic parts, only a few of which come guaranteed to lock together; but in there somewhere is a random Gothic survey of the oed California as well as a play about two brothers who both want to become an amalgam of each other. Seeing it is like flicking the dial of a televi-

sion set in an American motel; you finish up with a confused but consistently enthralling set of images.

The Hampstead Theatre's "Incident at Tulse Hill," a first play by Robert East, has the haunting quality of one of those brief paragraphs you read halfway down a home-ews page without ever quite finding out the rest of the story.

An old and failed actor has taken his own life in a railway tunnel; we are in the corner's court, and in then a series of flashbacks as Harold Pinter's admirably spare production pieces the jigsaw together. There are no amazing revelations, no sudden twists, but the dialogue is an intriguing mix of the tragic and the jolly, and Maurice Denham's superb portrayal of the old actor allows us to realize that in the end this is the story not of a death but of a life in which death has been the only real success.



Leigh Lawson, Felicity Kendal in "Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

A Raccoon Dinner for 350 Good Ol' Boys

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service UNION CITY, Tenn. — Traditions sometimes begin by accident, which pretty well explains how a raccoon dinner in the C.H. (Red) Adams and his pals put on each December has come to be a tradition in these parts.

In rural west Tennessee, the raccoon always has been considered a tasty treat — a ready source of meat for anyone with a gun and a steady eye. But there's a little more to it than that.

He who eats coon is by definition a good ol' boy. So any male who wants to show he's worthy of the term is obliged to come out and eat coon, sweet potatoes and slaw, and wash it down with ample drink. It's a badge of belonging.

Union City's coon dinner began 30 years ago when Adams cooked up a raccoon, just for on a lark, and asked a few people over to help him eat it. The event grew and grew and this year they had to barbecue 85 of the critters for the 350 men who turned out to chow down and trade outrageous stories.

"It started as a novelty," said Adams, an insurance man who has been mayor of Union City four times and on its city council for 21 years. "The second year, more people wanted to be invited, so we had three coons and 12 people. It took off from there."

store throughout the year. Then they get a calzone to barbecue the meat and they serve it in huge stainless steel pans in a buffet.

Of course, this isn't everyone's cup of tea. There were no women or blacks at this year's event, though it's come one, come all. And most of the diners seemed to be from the area's upper crust.

But there were dirt farmers rubbing elbows with bankers, doctors chatting with deputy sheriffs. The area's congressman, Democratic

Rep. Ed Jones, made his customary appearance, calling most everyone by first name.

The big thing was the reappearance of Will Parks, 97, who, according to friends, "owns a world of farmland." Mr. Will, as all call him, said, "I work in the sod."

Mr. Will was in China last year and for the first time missed the coon feast. Some people were sad, fearing the worst, but Mr. Will showed up again this year with an impish grin and an appetite.

The venerated Parks remembered working as a cub reporter at the old Washington Post in 1907. He was a classmate of Joseph P. Kennedy at Harvard and then, after graduation in 1912, worked for the architect John Russell Pope.

Well-wishers crowded around Mr. Will, who assured everyone who asked that "moderation" was the answer to his longevity. "Heh, heh," Nichols snorted. "We moderated a little long, year before last, didn't we, Mr. Will."

Donizetti's 'Alba' Gets Faltering Revival

By William Weaver

FLORENCE — The Teatro Comunale here, after several brilliant and smoothly run seasons, is going through a bad patch, which Florentine opera-lovers hope will be transitional. The general manager, Massimo Bogianckino, who has been responsible for a large part of the Comunale's acclaim in recent years, will soon be leaving to assume the artistic direction of the Paris Opera. And Riccardo Muti, the conductor of some of the finest productions here for some time, has allowed his contract as chief conductor to lapse and has publicly expressed his dissatisfaction with the house, announcing that he does not contemplate returning in the immediate future.

This was the background to the gala opening of the winter season, inaugurated with a new production of Donizetti's "Il Duca d'Alba," a rare work, never previously heard in Florence. But the event failed to generate the expected enthusiasm. In fact, the reception was distinctly cold.

Some blamed this tepid welcome on Donizetti. A mystery surrounds "Il Duca d'Alba," which the composer abandoned after most of the work was written. The manuscript, found among his papers, was completed by Matteo Salvi and posthumously performed in 1882. After a few performances in the '80s, it was not staged again until Thomas Schippers revived it,

after he too had made some adjustments to the score, at the Spoleto Festival in 1959.

Why did Donizetti never complete it? How much work did Salvi do? And why has the opera never become popular, even in the Donizetti revival in recent decades? The questions are hard to answer, except perhaps the last. This is an opera that, while full of beautiful music, requires alert, sensitive, vigorous conducting if it is to catch and hold the public. In Spoleto, Schippers provided just that kind of compelling guidance. Here in Florence, the undoubtedly gifted young Donato Renzetti seemed out of his element. Accompaniments were slack, some orchestral subtleties were ignored, and the stirring moments — notably the patriotic Hymn to Freedom of Act 2 — went for nothing.

Despite the conductor's gray reading, the "Duca d'Alba" indicated its worth when the baritone Renato Bruson, in the title role, was allowed to display his gift for phrasing, along with his warm, intensely human and noble voice. The soprano Ruth Falcon, on the other hand, was clearly nervous and uncomfortable and made little impression, while the tenor Renzo Casellato adopted a loud, plangent sound throughout the evening, a kind of whine that was first boring, then irritating.

As director, Mauro Bolognini did little more than direct traffic, in Umberto Bertacca's generally handsome, but not always appropriate, sets. In short, it was a missed opportunity.

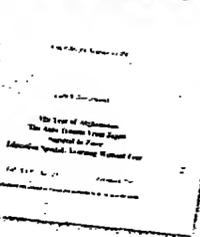
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| Algeria (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Iran (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Andorra (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Israel (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Antigua (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Italy (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Argentina (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Japan (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Armenia (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Kenya (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Australia (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Lebanon (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Austria (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Libya (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Azerbaijan (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Luxembourg (air) | L.Fr. | 4,400.00 | 2,200.00 | 1,200.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Bahamas (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Madagascar (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Bahrain (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Malta (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Bangladesh (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Mexico (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Barbados (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Morocco (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Belgium (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Norway (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Belize (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Oman (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Bermuda (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Pakistan (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Bhutan (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Peru (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Bolivia (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Poland (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Bosnia (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Portugal (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Brazil (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Bulgaria (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Burkina Faso (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Burundi (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Cambodia (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Cameroon (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Canada (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 |
| Cape Verde (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 248.00 | 124.00 | 69.00 | Romania (air) | \$ | 230.00 | 115.00 | 63.00 | U.S.S.R. (air) | \$ | | | |

Peace for Some, Danger for All Single-Minded Men

By Anthony Lewis

Breaching the Wall

Now that Liza Alexeyeva has reached the United States and been reunited with her husband, the danger is that Western interest in the plight of Russian human rights activists will fade. There is danger, first of all, for Andrei Sakharov himself, whose fast forced the Kremlin into allowing Miss Alexeyeva to emigrate. Without the continued spotlight of Western attention on him, Dr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, who fasted with him, may be vulnerable to revenge for the embarrassing concession the KGB was forced to make.

Dr. Sakharov's fate bears watching, but there are many others in worse circumstances. They do not have the protection of Dr. Sakharov's internationally known name or the highly privileged position afforded by membership in the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Since the end of the Moscow Olympics in August, 1980, Soviet authorities have exiled, arrested or otherwise silenced all branches of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union, including the Helsinki Watch groups, religious groups, nationalists, trade unionists and intellectuals committed to more honest discussion of the regime's strengths and weaknesses.

A few among the many in prison or labor camps are:

• Yuri Orlov, 57, distinguished physicist and founder of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, sentenced to seven years in strict-regime labor camp, followed by five years of internal exile.

• Anatoli Shecharansky, 33, mathematician, another leader of the Helsinki Watch movement, three years in prison, 10 years in strict-regime labor camp.

• Gleb Yakunin, 47, Russian Orthodox priest, founder of the Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights, five

years of strict-regime labor camp, five years in exile.

• Tatyana Osipova, 32, computer engineer, member of the Helsinki Watch movement, five years of standard-regime labor camp, five years in exile.

• Mykola Rudenko, 61, poet, leader of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group, seven years of strict-regime labor camp, five years in exile.

There are many more — Jews, Baptists, intellectuals, Lithuanians, workers — with similar sentences, and still others expelled from the country.

In the opinion of some who have seen both, a worse fate than prison or labor camp is to be condemned to a psychiatric "hospital." Especially troublesome or embarrassing activists are subjected to drugs, shock treatments, beatings and much worse. The barrowing story of this system is recounted in the book "Punitive Medicine" by Alexander Podrabinek, founder of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. Mr. Podrabinek is serving three years in a labor camp. The other members of the small commission have also been arrested and given stiff sentences.

The clear lesson of the Sakharov fast is that criticism from the West makes a difference. It is easy for the ordinary Western citizen to feel powerless against the Kremlin. Sometimes it even seems as though Western attention makes matters worse. Yet exiled Russians all say the same thing: The individuals on whose behalf there is constant pressure from the West may be helped. Without that pressure, activists in or out of prison are surrounded by what Dr. Sakharov calls "a wall of silence," within which the KGB has free rein.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

HIROSHIMA — Christmas, the Christian feast day of new life and peace, has turned into a time of killing. Two years ago on Christmas Day, Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan. Seven years before, when President Nixon ordered air strikes on North Vietnam, The Times in London published an editorial entitled "The Christmas of the B-52 Bomber."

This Christmas could well see carnage in El Salvador and bloodletting in Poland. Even without this, there will be no Christmas Day armistice, as there was in the trenches of the Western front in 1914 and 1915, for the soldiers fighting in Cambodia, or those in Namibia, Iran and Iraq.

Although we appear to be living in an era when we are spared global war, every other kind of violence is on the increase. Big city violence appears to be waxing worldwide, except in a few places where social controls are unusually powerful, such as the cities of Japan and, unexpectedly, Calcutta.

150 Wars

Local wars between countries that used to live in enforced peace in the days of the Pax Britannica and the Ottoman and French empires are breaking out all over. There have been 150 wars in the "postwar" world.

A conversation with Indira Gandhi the other day left me thinking that a nuclear war between India and Pakistan is not too remote a possibility.

Moreover, we seem to be on the threshold of a new phase of the Cold War. Détente now looks like a momentary dream in a dark night. The real danger is that every piece of desert in the Middle East or Africa, every micro-state in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean or Central America, is being drawn onto the strategic chessboard.

The taste for war appears to ebb and flow. War can get so bloody and appalling that mankind is temporarily inoculated against it and will do anything to avoid it. This happened in France after the 100 Years War and in Britain after the 1914-1918 war. It also happened, as far as nuclear weapons are concerned, after Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It happened in the United States after Vietnam.

But then advantage is taken, political leadership misses its openings, and the cycle begins again.

Although most wars are ultimately about territory, it is ideology that seems to provide driving force for the savage killing. A grimy frank insight on this came from one of the most civilized and perceptive men of our time, the Yugoslav Milovan Djilas, in an interview two years ago this month in the British journal *Encounter*. He confessed the pleasure he got from helping slaughter an Italian battalion which had surrendered to the Yugoslav partisans.

"Once you believe you are in the

possession of some infallible truth," Djilas said, "you become a combatant in a religious war. There is nothing to prevent you from robbing, burning and slaughtering in the name of your truth, for you are doing it with a perfectly clear conscience — indeed, the truth in your possession makes it your duty to pursue it with a cool logic and an unwavering will."

Djilas was speaking of the motivating power of Communist ideology, but history records Christian or Islamic ideology just as cruel and crude.

There is something unsettling about the mood of traditionally Christian Western societies at the moment. In a sense there is a real battle for the commanding heights of Western ideology, less rooted in the left-right debate about economic divisions than reaching into the more fundamental question: What price the preservation of our way of life? Influential people are calling for increased arms budgets and greater vigilance in the face of growing Soviet power.

Many of these voices come from men and women with Christian beliefs, who see that one way of avoiding the kind of bestiality of human conflict that Djilas describes is by making sure that a stable nuclear balance prevents rivalry and tension from degenerating to that level.

Stability

Walking in step comes the peace movement, convinced that the values of Western culture are being steadily poisoned by the momentum of the arms race. Even that doubtful concept "deterrence" is devalued if strategic planners are converted to the notion of a winnable, "limited" nuclear war.

Meanwhile, the arms race makes it impossible in a time of economic stringency to fulfill society's obligations to the weak and the poor, much less make wise investments in industrial regeneration.

I traveled to Hiroshima with the former Mexican foreign minister, Alfonso García Robles, who has done as much as anyone to keep disarmament a live issue in the forum of the United Nations. After our pilgrimage through the Hiroshima Museum, he made the point that it should be compulsory for statesmen in the leading countries to come and see for themselves what it means.

Nothing that is written about Hiroshima can substitute for a visit. One nuclear bomb, tiny by today's standards, less than one-twentieth of one of the world's stockpile of 40,000 nuclear weapons, destroyed virtually the whole city in seconds. The juxtaposition of the reborn active city with the museum's film and memorabilia of instant destruction is almost impossible to absorb, and certainly impossible to describe.

Yet no one can disinvent the atom bomb. If one country does not build it, another will. The opportunity, if it existed, for the great powers to collide at the end of World War II and bury the knowledge has long passed.

All one can hope for today is stability — a system carefully constructed at the lowest possible level of balance, with politicians at the apex who in their hearts know, even if they dare not admit to it, that whatever the cause, they will never press the button.

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BOSTON — On Oct. 23, 1956, Hungarians rebelled against their Communist government. Six days later, by prearrangement with Britain and France, Israel marched on the Suez Canal. The attack, begun while world attention was on Hungary, diffused outrage at the Soviet Union's brutal suppression. It ended disastrously for Britain, France and Israel.

Twenty-five years later another Israeli government has moved at a time of trouble in the Soviet empire. Now the move was political annexation of the Golan Heights.

But it was deeply provocative, and deliberately so, in my judgment. It will do severe damage to the hope of peace in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Begin could hardly have made it plainer that he was seizing on a moment when the world was preoccupied by Poland. A year ago he turned aside demands for annexation of the Golan Heights. Now he produced the bill without notice and drove it through the Knesset in six hours.

The action was highly embarrassing to President Mubarak of Egypt, undermining an isolation of Israel from the rest of the Arab world at a time when he is trying to bridge that gap. There are some Israeli politicians who would like to provoke Mubarak to some hostile act — withdrawing his ambassador from Tel Aviv, for example. They want an excuse not to proceed in April with Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai.

But I believe Begin's purpose in acting so suddenly and unilaterally on the Golan Heights was to disrupt diplomatic moves looking toward Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank in exchange for a peace settlement and security guarantees.

The basic United Nations document, Security Council Resolution 242, pointed to such a solution. It called for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war and for establishment of "secure and recognized boundaries." The implication was that both sides should move.

Sadat

For years no Arab government would make a clear commitment to normal relations if Israel withdrew. Then, in Jerusalem, President Sadat offered "full peace." The bargain, including total Israeli abandonment of Egyptian territory, was struck at Camp David.

Lately there have been signs of movement elsewhere. The peace plan put forward by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia last summer implied that an Israel within its 1967 borders would be recognized. Despite the collapse of the Arab summit at Fez in controversy over the Fahd plan, the Reagan administration has been hoping for Saudi leadership in bringing other Arab countries, particularly Jordan, into the peace process.

All this is anathema to Begin, and the reason is no secret. He does not accept the formula of peace, recognition and security guarantees in return for withdrawal when it comes to occupied territory apart from Sinai. He believes Israel must keep the West Bank.

That explains why Begin rejected the Fahd plan out of hand, while the rest of his colleagues wanted to meet it with the traditional Israeli willingness to negotiate. He saw that it pointed toward a situation in which the Arabs would be moving to the withdrawal-peace formula and Israel would be diplomatically exposed as unwilling to accept it.

'No One'

The same logic underlies the demarche on the Golan. By asserting that it is not subject to negotiation, Begin as usual makes certain that Syria will continue to impose an effective veto, on Saudi, Jordanian or Palestinian participation in the peace process. And that excludes meaningful negotiation about the West Bank.

Most Israelis oppose return to Syria of the Golan Heights, which command northern Israel strategically. And the Syrian government is now in the extremist Arab camp, sponsoring terrorists who prey on moderates in the PLO.

Yet Syria is essential to any general Arab-Israeli peace. Henry Kissinger understood that in 1974, when he pursued his own arduous shuttle diplomacy to obtain a disengagement agreement on the Golan Heights. President Assad of Syria has formally accepted Resolution 242. And some observers thought he would stop boycotting the Fahd plan if he saw some hope of fruitful negotiation on the Golan Heights.

Resolution 242 has been accepted by successive Israeli governments — including Begin's in the Camp David agreement. But he has shown now that he does not read it the way the rest of the world does, as allowing at most modest border rectification. He was speaking of more than the Golan Heights when he said: "No one will push us back to the borders of June 4, 1967 — no one, no people, no power will succeed in pushing us back to those borders, borders of bloodshed, borders of provocation and aggression."

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While Poland Shivers: The Usual Perplexity

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The crack-down in Poland opens, painfully, a question that Western statesmen of the 1970s hoped they were on the way to answering. How can the countries of Eastern Europe, within the context of continuing obligations to Soviet power, best assert their traditional personalities and live their own national lives?

For a decade or more, the prospective answer was détente. From its beginnings with Willy Brandt,

détente was supposed to mean more than lowering international tensions, more than arms control, more than trade and ballet. It was supposed to mean more liberty in Eastern Europe, perhaps eventually in the Soviet Union, too.

The principal Western actors of the period looked hard at the Soviet intervention in Prague in 1968 and asked whether the Czech spring might not have survived in conditions of a broader East-West warming. In such conditions, it was posited, Moscow might be less likely to see liberalization in Eastern Europe as a threat to its security interests. Just as the Cold War had divided Europe, so détente might help start to reunite it. The Helsinki Accords of 1975 tied up the three key strands: human rights, trade, security.

That whole aspect of détente looks awfully sad right now in Poland. For although the two great powers have not recently enjoyed anything that might be called détente, Europe has.

Myths

As one who has never believed that the Soviets act mainly on some sort of deterministic, almost genetic inheritance, I nevertheless believe that the crackdown substantially strengthens the argument that the Kremlin is not going to permit the development of free institutions or free nations in Eastern Europe, period.

As necessary as it is to set aside liberal myths, however, the conservative ones are no more satisfactory.

In their respective manners, Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary all are living comments on the limits of the Soviet appetite and reach in Eastern Europe.

It is premature to say the Polish story is over. The issue is not exclusively whether Moscow will permit free institutions. The companion issue is the means — the tactics, the policies — by which Poles pursue their birthright of independence. Why should Eastern Europe be regarded as the only place in the world where such things don't make a difference?

The West remains facing its traditional policy dilemma: offer what help is feasible to enable interested East European countries to lengthen their Soviet leash, or limit relations in order to increase Moscow's costs in Eastern Europe and to demonstrate the inadequacies of Communism.

Dogma, liberal or conservative, is a poor guide to the choices entailed. A broad sense of interest serves better. That dictates pragmatism: some of this, some of that, following the head but following the heart, too. Disorderly but, given who we are, unavoidable.

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The Haitians' Winter

A Christmas plum to Attorney General William French Smith. His Justice Department has not abandoned the idea of sending illegal immigrants who have fled Haiti to detention at icy Fort Drum, N.Y., but now it says it will not do so, at least not during the dead of winter.

To hold poor, desperate people from the tropics in a camp near the Canadian border would be callous. "Siberia," some people say. So we are all for Mr. Smith's conclusion, even though we don't exactly follow his logic.

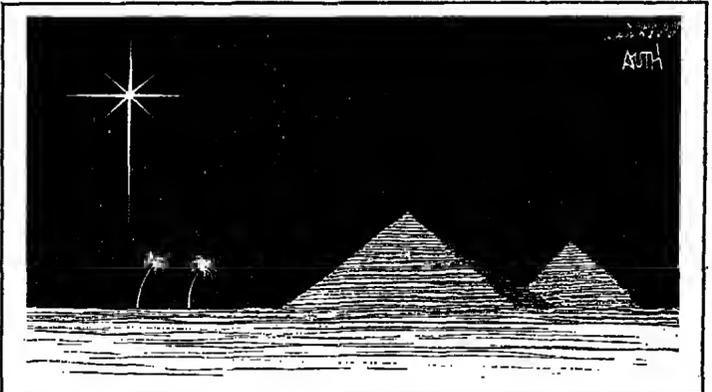
The attorney general observes that 1,021 illegal Haitian migrants were caught entering the United States in November, 1980, while in November of this year the number was only 47. That, he says, shows that the policy of intercepting and detaining Haitians is "working remarkably well." And it means that existing detention camps in Florida and elsewhere can handle all the Haitian illegals; the Fort Drum plan can be deferred.

But the numbers can be read another way

— as a sign not that the fear of freezing deters migration but that illegal Haitian entrants are struggling much harder to avoid capture. If they were caught in November, 1980, nothing awful happened. They were allowed to stay, even work, pending a hearing on whether they were legitimately entitled to refugee status. Now everyone who is caught is put in a detention camp.

There is another set of relevant new numbers. They show that in fiscal 1981, 503 Haitians applied for asylum as refugees. Compare that with 36,296 Cubans, 7,138 Iranians, 4,111 Nicaraguans, 1,670 Poles, 992 Ethiopians. All told, 63,202 foreigners asked for asylum. Why make such a fuss over a few hundred black Haitians, especially when doing so is sure to engender accusations of racism? Pending remedial action by Congress, less of a fuss should be made over the Haitians. The interim decision on Fort Drum is a welcome step in that direction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Memories of a Wandering Fire

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Eight centuries hence, what will be remembered of 1981? Certainly nothing we know of today. If 1981 is remembered in 2781, it will be because a child born this year will lead an amazing life. Such a child was born in 1181 (perhaps 1182, we can't be sure) to the Bernadines in Assisi.

Medieval Italy was an archipelago of fortified towns surrounded by a sea of dangers and culminated by violent feuds. But Chesterton exaggerated only a bit when he said three-quarters of the greatest people who ever lived came from such towns. One was Francis Bernadone, perhaps Europe's greatest Christian.

Christ became history's most potent figure less because of what he said than for what happened when he said it. He issued history's most obeyed command: Do this in remembrance of me. It has been obeyed countless times, every day, for nearly two millennia.

But he gave more demanding directives, such as: Go, sell all you have, give it to the poor. St. Francis, in his headlong way, suddenly did just that.

Actually, he began by selling what his father had. This liberality with the paternal property caused Father to take him to the bishop for disciplining. What happened is one of the most famous scenes from the most frequently painted life of a saint. Francis shed his fine frocks, revealing a hairshirt underneath. He chalked a cross on an old smock and embarked upon a life as God's vagabond.

As a Christian ideal, which saints approach in different ways, is immortality achieved through abandonment of all the self that could think itself worthy of immortality.

But Christianity claims to be the ultimate realism, and God's great gift to the world; and the world cannot live that way. It is all very well for a few people to live like the lilies of the field, without a thought for the morrow, but that would be a calamity for the GNP. Nowadays, national happiness is jeopardized if the commercial acuity occasioned by Christmas is less than orgasmic.

Radical

Today, asceticism is usually an affectation and a protest. For Francis it was spontaneous orthodoxy, and praise. The radical in security of poverty was a form of devout irresponsibility. It was a trusting thankful dependence on the sufficiency of God's provision.

The doctrine of the incarnation was, for Bernadone, a charter for a democratic life: Every creature is dignified, every person is infinitely valuable. Yet he was neither a political nor a church reformer; he did not believe that democratizing church structure or liberalizing tradition would cause anyone to treat others better. As Prof. Lawrence Cunningham writes in a new book, Francis understood that Christianity is not made more credible by rearranging its institutional furniture.

He was a catalyst of the Renaissance, and of a religious movement that now is older than many European states. He was this not because of his few writings but because he was a living sermon. He was, as Chesterton wrote, "a wandering fire."

Every act in his life of imperious action expressed his feeling that reality is sacramental through and through. Everything tangible was, to him, evidence of the intan-

gible; the plainest fact about the world was God's presence in it. He was not a nature worshiper; he did not confuse the gift with the giver. Rather, he sensed, as the Jesuit poet Gerard Manley Hopkins wrote seven centuries later, that "the world is charged with the grandeur of God" in "the dearest freshness deep down things."

The reputation of Francis rests not on what others have said about him but on what he did. In the second half of his 43 years his personality set thousands of persons in motion around Europe practicing evangelical poverty.

In an age when charitable impulses often are bureaucratized in efficient and kindly but cold Welfare State arrangements, Francis exemplifies the warmth of charity without any arrangements whatever, face to face. He was a wanderer but not homeless, because he felt utterly at home in the world. He was the rarest radical, without the slightest sense of alienation from his setting.

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Again: Let Them Both In

Last week [HT, Dec. 19-20] we expressed the opinion that the State Department's policy with regard to visas for Northern Irish visitors was either confused or based on a double standard. Confusion arose because the department had denied a visa to a Catholic extremist member of the British Parliament, Owen Carron, while continuing to honor one issued to his Protestant counterpart, Ian Paisley. One need not approve of either man's philosophy, rhetoric or politics to urge that both be admitted temporarily to the United States. They should be.

On Monday the department announced that the double standard would be abandoned and that Ian Paisley's visa would be invalidated forthwith. Mr. Carron and Mr. Paisley will now receive equal treatment. Both will be excluded.

Why? The department's complete statement on the Paisley case consists of three sentences: "Because of our grave concern about the divisive tone of Mr. Paisley's actions and statements in recent weeks, the department initiated a review about three weeks ago to determine whether anything Mr. Paisley had said or done recently had

made him ineligible for a visa under our laws. We have concluded that Mr. Paisley's presence in the United States would be prejudicial to the United States' public interest, and his visa has been invalidated. He may not enter the United States." What it all boils down to is this: "We just don't like the guy."

Well, we don't like him either, but we're not afraid to let him — or Mr. Carron — come and speak his mind, as long as neither disturbs the peace. A lot of people may decide they don't like Mr. Paisley's colleagues Peter Robinson and John Taylor, either, yet these two will be allowed to come. Others might not like to hear what Bernadette Devlin McAliskey said on her recent visit to New York, yet she was allowed entry. Where is this line drawn?

A British official was quoted Monday expressing disappointment with the State Department's decision. "We quite honestly thought it would be useful to have the Americans see the kind of thing we are up against." Those who take pride in the fact that American society protects the right to express even extreme views would agree.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Failure in the Kremlin's Empire

The uncertainties about Poland's future and Moscow's intentions highlight yet again the failure of Socialism as practiced in the Soviet sphere of influence. Its practice has in fact consisted for more than 30 years in total repression within a gigantic empire stretching from Vladivostok to Magdeburg, plus outposts in Africa and the Caribbean. Several hundred million people groan under the

imperial knot in a system provenly incapable of reform or of improving the lot of its subjects in the slightest. How long can self-deluding Europe continue to ignore all this? — *From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).*

The Poles have already made clear their rejection of the system imposed by the Soviet Union. All that remains to be seen is the total price they will have to pay. — *From the Statesman (Delhi).*

Dec. 24: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Count Ignatieff Slain

ST. PETERSBURG — The assassination of General Count Alexis Ignatieff has made a deep impression. Count Ignatieff had left St. Petersburg to take part in the deliberations of the Zemstvo at Tver. After the sitting, he was conversing with Prince Pontyatin in the buffet when a young man who was taking tea at a neighboring table fired four shots at him from a distance of a few feet, killing him on the spot. The assassin flew into the billiard room, and when he was about to be captured turned his weapon against himself, firing two shots. It is believed that the bullets in his revolver were poisoned. The assassin is a Revolutionary Socialist.

1931: Hitler in Auto Crash

BERLIN — Adolf Hitler, National Socialist leader, had one of his fingers broken in an automobile crash in Mecklenburg. Hitler was returning with a party after the wedding of Joseph Goebbels, the Berlin party chief. Hitler, with General Epp, was traveling in the third of a line of cars. The second skidded and crashed into a tree and Hitler's car dashed into it. Hitler was thrown against the windshield, the general broke his nose and the chauffeur of the second car was taken to hospital with concussion of the brain. — *Io Milan, Arnoldo Mussolini, brother of the Duce, has received one of the most impressive funerals in the memory of the historic city.*

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Clark: A Welcome Surprise at State Department

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Reagan chooses nitwit as minister," read the headline in an Amsterdam newspaper, and the London Daily Mirror commented: "America's allies in Europe will hope he is never in charge at a time of crisis."

These were only two of the brutally harsh and sarcastic judgments rendered by the world press on William P. Clark last February after he testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his qualifications to serve as deputy secretary of state. It was not one of Mr. Clark's finer hours.

He was unable to identify the prime ministers of South Africa or Zaire and reacted as though he was hearing for the first time about such matters of international interest as the controversy over placing tactical nuclear weapons in Europe or the split in the British Labor Party. In fact, he seemed like one of the most spectacularly ill-suited candidates for a major foreign policy post in recent times.

Even the names of mild-mannered committee chairmen, Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, who reluctantly voted to confirm Mr. Clark out of a sense of party loyalty, later remarked acridly, "Never again can we accept a man who professes to have no knowledge in the area for which he has been nominated."

But that was eight months ago. In the time since, there probably has been no other senior Reagan administration official about whom opinions have changed more radically than the 50-year-old former California Supreme Court justice who is known throughout the State Department as "the judge."

Measure of Power

Mr. Clark's name does not appear in the news very often these days. However, among people familiar with the inner workings of the administration's foreign policy machinery, he is widely regarded as perhaps the most influential and powerful man to occupy the State Department's second-ranking job since George Ball in the 1960s.

Mr. Clark's standing within the administration is so high that he frequently is mentioned as a potential successor to his boss, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., or as a possible candidate for an important insider's slot at the White House. More recently, as the impression has spread that President Reagan's national security affairs adviser, Richard V. Allen, is on his way out, Mr. Clark's name keeps cropping up prominently in the speculation about likely replacements.

He got there partly by making up for his lack of expertise through sheer hard work and a punishing, on-the-job learning process. Although there are still a lot of blank spots in his knowledge of world affairs, Mr. Clark has parlayed his learning ability into a major role in the internal management of the department; and he also has put his mark on such controversial and high-priority administration policies as its approach to combating Cuban influence in the Caribbean and resolving racial tensions in southern Africa.

However, Mr. Clark's real importance rests in his ability to perform another function for the administration: He is the principal buffer, interpreter, guidance counselor and damage-control intermediary between the manorial Mr. Haig and the palace guard surrounding Mr. Reagan at the White House.

Mr. Clark has been able to fit into that role because he has won Mr. Haig's trust and respect, while retaining his credentials as a member in high standing of the tight circle of Californians — among them the presidential counselor, Edwin Meese Sr.; the White House deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver; and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger — who have been among the president's closest political intimates since his days as governor of California.

Office Organizer

It was Mr. Clark who moved in as Mr. Reagan's chief of staff in 1967 when the governor's office in Sacramento was in a shambles and made it run smoothly. He also enlisted Mr. Meese and Mr. Deaver for the Reagan team and spent his 1969 vacation in Washington helping Mr. Weinberger, then a Nixon administration official, reorganize the Federal Trade Commission.

As one longtime observer pointed out,

His standing within the administration is so high that he frequently is mentioned as a potential successor to his boss.

"What Clark lacks in knowledge of foreign affairs is more than compensated for by the fact that he knows every contour of the hearts and minds of Meese and Deaver and Weinberger and Reagan himself. He shares their conservative political outlook and their penchant for doing things in orderly, teamwork fashion. He speaks their language in a way that a temperamental type like Haig would never be able to do."

This ability to "speak their language" keeps Mr. Clark almost constantly on the telephone to his old cronies at the White House and the Pentagon, running interference for Mr. Haig on policy and jurisdictional disputes and smoothing over the arguments that sometimes have made Mr. Haig appear to be in open warfare with the rest of the administration.

Authoritative State Department sources say that on at least two occasions Mr. Clark was instrumental in diverting Mr. Haig from a collision course that could have had disastrous results for the administration's image. Last spring, when Mr. Haig exploded in public anger at the White House's decision to give control over the government's crisis management machinery to Vice President Bush rather than to him, Mr. Clark sat with the secretary for hours and quietly and patiently talked him out of resigning.

Haig Was Dissuaded

Then, these sources add, during the summer, Mr. Clark stepped in again and gently dissuaded Mr. Haig from demanding that Mr. Reagan apologize personally for critical comments about the secretary leaked by White House aides to the press.

Mr. Clark's skill at this kind of conciliation

helps to explain why most State Department insiders discount the rumors that he might move into the national security adviser's job if the president decides that Mr. Allen's problems over his dealings with former Japanese business associates make it advisable to drop him.

In part, many department officials note privately, Mr. Clark's education in foreign policy matters still has not gone far enough to qualify him for a job whose main function is to keep the president informed and the rest of the administration coordinated on the whole broad range of national security business.

Recently, during a visit to Ireland, Mr. Clark demonstrated that there still are some very rough edges to his grasp of sensitive issues. During a television interview in Dublin, he used some carelessly loose language that implied that the United States was departing from its policy of noninterference in the Irish reunification dispute, and that forced the State Department to rush out a clarifying statement.

But, after the fiasco of his confirmation hearing, it seemed that the pugnacious, internationally known former general would swallow the soft-spoken, judiciously quiet outsider from California in a single gulp.

'I Feel Pretty Good'

When a reporter asked Mr. Haig at a cocktail party how he felt about having a deputy whose credentials seemed so threadbare in comparison to his own far-ranging experience in foreign policy and national security, the secretary grinned broadly and replied: "Actually, I feel pretty good about it."

In reality, though, State Department sources agree, the two hit it off well right from the outset. Both basically shared Mr. Reagan's mistrust of Communism and his desire to restore U.S. pre-eminence in world affairs; and Mr. Haig, instead of trying to shut Mr. Clark out, earned his gratitude and affection by taking the newcomer into his confidence and assigning him increasingly important responsibilities.

Mr. Clark himself recalls, "From the outset, the problems began piling up to the point where there was far more on Al's plate than he could handle. When something new came in that needed immediate attention, I'd say, 'Al, do you want me to take that one?' and he invariably would answer, 'Bill, could you do that for me?'"

Mr. Clark also insists that there never has been a problem of conflicts between his loyalties to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig. He says, "Since I've been here, Al has known of every communication I've had with the White House, both before and after; and he, in turn, has shared all his information and decision-making problems with me. We don't always agree on how to do some things, but we work together, and he's never held me away from a problem out of concern that I won't do it the way he wants."

Ground Zero Approach

In each case, Mr. Clark admits, "I had to start pretty much from ground zero and educate myself on subjects I'd never thought about before." But department officials at all levels give him credit for being a quick learner and, even more important, a man who could slice through bureaucratic red tape and make his decisions stick.

In addition to his primary role of liaison with the White House and other government agency heads, Mr. Clark by now has staked out a number of little-noticed but very important functions within the department where he generally has last word — ambassadorial appointments, internal management, the controversial shifting of human rights policy away from the activism of the Carter administration.

Where policy initiatives are concerned, Mr. Clark has had a big role in two areas where the administration has generated a lot of controversy: Latin America and southern Africa. He has been the main overseer of the State Department's efforts to launch the still evolving Caribbean Basin initiative, aimed at combating Cuban influence in that region through development and trade assistance; and a few months ago, he went to Pretoria for talks with South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha — "the man whose name I didn't know at my confirmation hearing" — to help break the logjam on negotiating an independence settlement for Namibia.



William P. Clark

"That doesn't mean that the Caribbean or Africa are areas that have been assigned to me for my exclusive concentration," Mr. Clark said. "I have no priorities, and I try to be a utility infielder. More and more, my role inside the department is double-checking and backstopping things that we're falling behind on in all areas."

"My job is trying to avoid what Al calls the grave error of the Vietnam era when the government got so focused on one issue that we lost sight of other things that were of concern to both our friends and foes. I got into the Caribbean Basin thing because we wanted it on the president's agenda at a time when other people wanted to defer its consideration, and I went to South Africa because there was a danger that the Namibia negotiations would get frozen by inertia to the point where the opportunity would be lost."

"Now," he adds, "these matters are on track, for the moment at least, and I can get into other areas that need attention. It might be Europe or the Middle East or something else. You never know from one day to the next."

As to the future, Mr. Clark professes to miss life on his ranch, which is being run for the time being by the oldest of his five children, and talks about getting back there "before too much longer."

However, others see different scenarios about Mr. Clark's immediate future. Within the department, there are many career officials, recently impressed by his access to the White House, who would like to see him become secretary if and when Mr. Haig leaves. Still others, including some Republican politicians, note that Mr. Meese reportedly would like to be appointed attorney general should the job become vacant; if that happens, they say, Mr. Clark could easily become Mr. Reagan's right-hand man at the White House.

For the present, such ideas remain in the realm of sheer speculation. What is clear, though, is that both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig seem very happy having Mr. Clark sitting in his seventh-floor State Department office ready to pick up the telephone when some smoothing out is needed, and that both men probably would go to very great lengths to keep him there.

FNLA Is Still Fighting a Forgotten War in Angola

By J. Regan Kerney
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — They spread quietly over several acres of the dense forest camp in the abruptly hilly terrain. Their tattered clothes and lean, toughened bodies mark them as little more than the hunters and farmers you might expect to find there.

But an assortment of hand grenades and automatic weapons gives them away. They are guerrillas of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

Five years ago, their fight against the Cuban and Soviet-led troops of a rival group, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola — known as the MPLA in the alphabet soup of the Angolan civil war — was front-page news. Today, cut off from the rest of the world and the foreign arms support they once received, they fight a forgotten war.

Basil Davidson, a British historian who writes on Africa, dismissed them as mere bandits. The Soviet-backed MPLA government in Luanda, the Angolan capital, denies they exist. A U.S. State Department official, queried about them, responds by asking, "Are they still around?"

Years of Neglect

They are indeed. Their camps dot the countryside of northern Angola. Forced into the hills by the overwhelming superiority of the Cuban-led forces that still pursue them, their discipline and organization appear to have weathered five years of international neglect.

And if a recent arduous three-week journey over a few hundred miles of northwest Angola is any indication, the soldiers of the FNLA, often dismissed as a dead or dying breed, are holding onto the hills, hampering communica-

tions along the region's few primitive roads, and disrupting production in the rich farmlands, all despite enormous odds.

Estimating their strength is a difficult guessing game compounded by probable exaggerations by some of the guerrillas themselves. But based on the frequency with which a visitor encountered large, well-armed units and numerous small squads, it is probably safe to say that the FNLA has somewhere between 4,000 and 7,000 well-disciplined men under arms in the country's northern six provinces, and at least that many unarmed men who act as support troops, messengers and porters and supply the food for the rest.

Further, their access to information from the towns where the MPLA troops and their East Bloc allies are concentrated and to urban supply lines suggests that the FNLA has a substantial network of sympathizers among the civilian population.

Frightening Actions

Even the MPLA concedes occasionally that all is not well. A MPLA provincial commissioner from a city near Luanda was quoted recently in a Portuguese newspaper as conceding that "armed groups are impeding the functioning of some coffee plantations" and adding that "these groups continue some frightening actions."

Not that life for the FNLA is easy. Out-gunned and outmaneuvered by a force led by the estimated 15,000 Cubans in Angola, the FNLA is largely limited to harassment and ambushes, classic hit-and-run guerrilla tactics. Once supported by the United States, the FNLA has been cut off from U.S. aid since 1976, when Congress barred further aid to it or to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a third faction

whose leader, Jonas Savimbi, held talks earlier this month with high Reagan administration officials.

In 1978, the isolation became virtually total when Zaire, the former FNLA base of operations, clamped down on the FNLA and kicked out its president, Holden Roberto, who had operated from Kinshasa during the war against the Portuguese from 1961 through 1975. Mr. Roberto now lives in exile in Paris.

By contrast with UNITA forces, which are reportedly receiving substantial military aid from South Africa, FNLA troops fight with a simple array of Belgian automatic rifles and a growing arsenal of Kalashnikov assault rifles captured from their Cuban and MPLA enemies.

Arms are not always in good supply. It is not unusual to come upon a squad of half a dozen guerrillas, some of whom are unarmed. In one case, ammunition was so short that a reconnaissance squad was limited to five cartridges per man.

The larger groups, some organized into battalions of several hundred men whose job it is to draw opposition forces into firefights in the hills, are well supplied, and their officers wear precision Soviet-made military watches removed from the wrists of their victims.

The troops are remarkably fit and well trained. Many, particularly the senior commanders and squad leaders, are veterans of 20 years of fighting since the FNLA officially launched the war against the Portuguese in March, 1961. They think little of marching 30 to 40 miles at a crack under a full load over terrain that is hilly and extremely difficult.

Life is spartan, particularly for an uninitiated visitor. After a full day's march in the rain, you may be asked to lie on wet ground and grab what sleep you can before rising, soaked

and shivering, at 5 a.m. to begin marching again. After several weeks of this, it becomes evident that the FNLA troops are motivated. What drives them?

Much of it is a deeply bitter resentment of the Cubans. "We fought for 14 years against the Portuguese," says Daniel Joao Pedro Maken, 37, a 20-year veteran. "Why? To have these foreigners tell us how to behave in our own land?"

It is a theme repeated over and over with almost a ritualistic anger by FNLA partisans. They derisively refer to the Cubans as "Russian hunting dogs," "the new colonialists," and less polite epithets.

Officially, the FNLA says that it treats all prisoners fairly, but privately a senior commander scoffed when asked about what happens to Cuban prisoners. "Frankly, where would we keep them?" he muttered, walking away without elaboration.

Some of the bitterness stems from allegations that the MPLA's Soviet-supplied MiG jet fighters drop napalm and poison gas on FNLA villages. "You can breathe the right after the gas," says Alberto Vilela Cazalela, a white former officer in the Portuguese Army who joined the FNLA after Portugal officially granted independence in November, 1975.

"The Cubans are nothing but thieves," says Masobele Bianga, 42, a senior commander. "They have taken everything they could get their hands on back to Cuba, even the wrecks of cars we wouldn't bother with. They came from a poor country and they saw what we had in Angola, and they want it. They are nothing but new masters enslaving our country."

Bitter Civil War

Mr. Roberto, the FNLA president, is a nervous ascetic who neither smokes nor drinks. One of the handful of Angolan leaders who began the independence war against Portugal, he was once recognized by a commission of independent African states as president of the country's government in exile. That was before the Portuguese left and the MPLA seized power with the help of the Cuban troops in a bitter civil war that apparently has not ended.

Mr. Roberto has advocated free elections for Angola since before independence, a position he is angrily still adheres to.

"If free elections are good enough for Zambia and Namibia, why aren't they good enough for Angola?" he demands. "If the people want Savimbi or the MPLA, we accept it. That is democracy. But we need elections. We have to have elections. The people fought for this for 14 years, and we are in our own country."

He frequently makes the analogy that his country is Vietnam in reverse, with the Cuban-led Communist forces in the American role, and the FNLA partisans and UNITA forces as the Viet Cong. There is little question that UNITA has the MPLA tied up in southern Angola, and if the FNLA persists in maintaining a choke on the agricultural centers of the north, Angola is in for a long and costly war.

For now, the bottom line in the north is that you cannot move very far in the hills without running into FNLA partisans, and despite five years of international neglect and unfavorable odds, they show no signs of giving up.

"Of course we can wear [the enemy] down," says Cmdr. Vilela Cazalela. "That's the way of guerrilla war. We are in our own country."

Cmdr. Bianga adds: "We beat the Portuguese, and we are going to beat these dogs, the Cubans, and their Russian masters."



An FNLA guerrilla patrol moving into the hilly countryside of northern Angola.

Old Enmities Rekindle As Czechs View Poland

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — This magnificent medieval city was at its wintry best last week. Powdery snow clung to the oases, brows and shoulders of the baroque sculptures on the 14th-century Charles Bridge, to the fantastic Gothic pinnacles, to the tumble of ancient tombstones in the old Jewish cemetery. The snow lay round about deep and crisp and even in the countryside, and one almost expected to see Bohemia's beloved and martyred Good King Wenceslaus looking out upon the scene.

But for the people of Czechoslovakia, and many people elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the holiday season was filled with apprehension. The shops were fairly well stocked, but everyone knew the economy was in trouble, with a negative growth rate possible next year and no solution in sight for serious energy problems. And then there was Poland.

Czechoslovaks and Poles are closely related ethnically. They share a long border, their economies are intertwined in many ways, and most Czechoslovaks have Polish relatives or close friends. So for most people here, anxiety was the first reaction to the imposition of martial law in Poland. Having lived through the brutal suppression of their own effort at reform 13 years ago, they hoped there would be less bloodshed in Warsaw and that the succeeding government would be less harsh.

At the same time, however, all the ancient enmities and prejudices between the two peoples manifested themselves, largely in comments about alleged Polish laziness, lack of discipline and excessive romanticism. Many remembered that a Polish column led Warsaw Pact forces in crushing the liberalizing Dubcek regime in 1968. Some also expressed resentment that they should have to work hard so that the current regime, which few of them love, could send money and goods to keep Poland going through more than a year of strikes.

No such complexities entered into the response of Gustav Husak's government. In commentary in newspapers and on radio and television, it followed a strict line: Anarchy was threatening. Solidarity "extremists" had decided to try to substitute a capitalist for a Socialist government, and Warsaw authorities had taken the only course open to them. The Polish workers must return to work at once.

Prague's Complaints

All across Eastern Europe, from Berlin to Sofia, that was the stance of Moscow's client governments. Only in maverick Yugoslavia was there any criticism, overt or implied, of the Polish actions. In Belgrade, Milika Sunic, a television commentator, said martial law should be ended as soon as possible, before widespread bloodshed occurred.

He said military rule was a confession of failure by the Polish Communist Party and "there is no greater failure than for a Com-

munist party to lose the confidence of the working class." But even Mr. Sunic, known for his outspoken criticism of Moscow, said martial law was a "necessary evil" under the circumstances.

Everyone emphasized the importance of avoiding foreign intervention. But the words appeared to mean different things in different mouths. Officials in Prague invariably followed their declarations with a list of complaints about U.S. bankers and politicians, suggesting that denying aid to the Poles would constitute intervention.

In Hungary, on the other hand, the implication was that the intervention to be feared was that of Moscow, the only great power whose tanks have rolled through the capitals of Warsaw Pact nations to quell "anarchy."

As Hungary's president, Janos Kadar, boarded a train for the journey to Moscow for the celebrations of Leonid I. Brezhnev's 75th birthday last weekend, officials were openly telling Western friends that the best that could be hoped for was a resolution short of Soviet intervention. Solidarity, they suggested, had overplayed its hand and was now a spent force, but perhaps something positive could yet emerge.

Mr. Kadar, after all, began his rule under the worst circumstances, after the suppression of the 1956 revolution, and he has made Hungary an economic showplace and relative haven of free speech in this part of the world.

Could not the same thing happen in Poland, if someone could be found to follow his route to what is sometimes described in Budapest as "enlightened absolutism"?

Doubts Expressed

Talas Barna, deputy director of the Hungarian Institute for Foreign Affairs, who speaks Polish and was once married to a Pole, doubted that the Polish Communist Party could solve the problem.

The party, he told a recent visitor, has started to disintegrate. Poland already has a pluralistic society, he said, and it will be difficult to destroy, at least in people's minds and hearts. Yet it is unrealistic to expect that the Russians will ever accept a non-Marxist Warsaw government.

Hungary stands to suffer considerably from a collapse in Poland. It has profited from detente through trade with the West, and its people's taste for the good life will not easily disappear. Farther north, in East Germany, the Czechoslovak hard line finds its most precise echo. Farther south, in Romania and Bulgaria, Poland seems to matter less both to the ordinary people and to their governments.

But it seems fair to say that no one in Eastern Europe was untouched in any way by the events in Poland. Each of the satellite countries has worked out its own way of living in the shadow of the Soviet Union, and it seems unlikely that they will be able to continue on precisely the same path in the new era for Poland that is now beginning.

Paribas Talks With Former Unit Reported

GENEVA — An official of the French banking group Paribas said yesterday that talks are under way on reestablishing links with a former Swiss subsidiary that tipped out of its control through a controversial takeover last fall.

The official of Paribas France said talks with Paribas Suisse had been going on for months, but that an accord had been reached, he said.

Contigas Deal Near Closing

MUNICH — Bayernwerk, the state-owned Bavarian power utility, will soon complete its acquisition of a stake of more than 50 percent in Contigas Deutsche Energie, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

A purchase agreement was signed Wednesday to acquire Allianz Versicherung's holding of about 25 percent in Contigas. An agreement to buy J.M. Voith's stake of about the same size will be signed soon, he noted.

The spokesman said the transaction, valued by industry sources at up to 600 million Deutsche marks, will be financed mainly through sales of four hydroelectric plants and of energy stocks.

The Bayernwerk supervisory board Tuesday agreed that Bayernwerk should obtain a majority holding in Contigas, which had 1.8 billion DM of sales in 1980.

The board also approved a rights issue to raise 75 billion DM of new capital, beginning Feb. 1. Bayernwerk's third-party sales in 1979-80 were 2.4 billion DM.

The main purpose of the acquisition is to gain control of Contigas interests in power utilities in the northeast of Bavaria.

Indonesia Seeks Oil-Project Funds

TOKYO — Pertamina, Indonesia's government-owned petroleum company, is asking Japan for an increase in financing for oil exploration to \$530 million, a spokesman for Indonesia Nippon Oil Co. said Wednesday.

In 1979, Japan agreed to supply 1 million to Pertamina over years to finance exploration in Sumatra, Java and Kalimantan. The company is also planning to begin in early 1982, the Inooco spokesman said.

Under commercial production, Pertamina will ship to Japan 10 percent of the annual yield of 10 years to repay the loan. Pertamina is 70-percent owned by Japan and 30 percent by Pertamina.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for company names (e.g., 15029 Motors, Mitsubishi Corp., States) and their respective values in millions of dollars for 1981 and 1980.

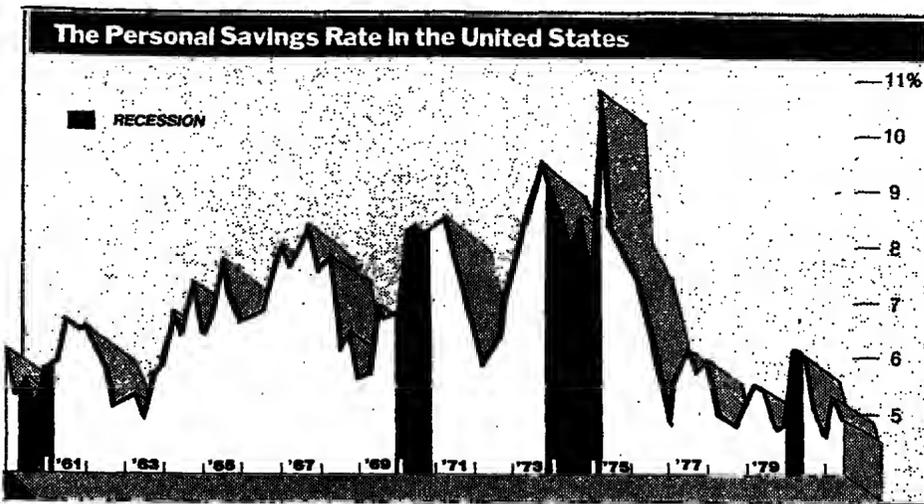


Chart shows Commerce Department quarterly rates for personal savings as a percentage of disposal personal income.

U.S. Officials Trying to Set Off a Saving Spree

NEW YORK — More than most countries, the United States is a land of consumers. Of every dollar of income after taxes, on average, 95 cents are spent and only about 5 cents are saved.

To administration economists, who are trying to increase the rate, that low savings figure is what has held down investment and slowed the growth of productivity.

But as the government's program to increase the personal savings rate moves into high gear on Jan. 1, when all workers become eligible to set up tax-exempt retirement accounts, many economists contend that the government will be able to lift the rate only a small amount, if at all.

"There is no strong reason to think that the economic program is going to increase savings sufficiently to make a difference," said Irwin Friend, a University of Pennsylvania economics professor.

Moreover, many economists caution that, even if the personal savings rate were to rise, that would not necessarily increase investment and productivity.

"Increasing savings only matters when what is limiting investment is capacity, and that is not the case now," said Robert Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In recent years, as economists searched for ways to explain the sluggish U.S. economy, much attention has been focused on the fact that the U.S. savings rate is lower than in other industrialized countries. West Germany, for example, save about 14 or 15 percent out of every dollar, while the Japanese save roughly 20 cents.

But economists say that the relatively low U.S. rate of savings has been the case for nearly a century. The rate does shift slightly with the business cycle, edging up during recession, as people temporarily save more, and sliding a bit during periods of economic boom.

But except for those cyclical movements, it has remained remarkably steady since the late 1800s, hovering at around 6 or 7 percent. (Economists define personal savings as the money remaining after consumption outlays have been subtracted from after-tax income.)

The administration's seemingly modest goal is to raise savings from its slightly depressed level to about 7 percent within the next few years, and to 8 percent by 1986. Michael Boskin, an economics professor at Stanford University, said that increasing the rate one percentage point is "not trivial."

Eight out of every 10 mts used resolved, including approval of rule changes by the Options Clearing Corp., which is the technical issuer of the options contracts and also clears and settles the contracts.

The SEC approved an Amex proposal to trade options contracts with a denomination of \$1 million and \$200,000 on 15-week Treasury bills and contracts with a denomination of \$500,000 and \$100,000 on 26-week Treasury bills.

The New York Stock Exchange proposed trading on similar contracts on 13-week and 26-week Treasury bills and on contracts with a denomination of \$100,000 and \$20,000 on Treasury bonds and notes. The Chicago exchange wants to trade in contracts of \$100,000 and \$20,000 on specific issues of Treasury bonds.

because it would represent tens of billions of dollars. But some economists are skeptical that even this limited goal can be achieved, since the economics profession has been notably unsuccessful in sorting through all the factors that determine how much people save. Indeed, some theories that seem the most plausible have turned out not to be substantiated by economic analysis.

At this point, most economists conclude that savings result from a combination of factors, including economic, demographic, social, cultural and institutional determinants, although the exact mix has proved elusive.

There are even those who maintain that, while the savings rate is below the long-term average, the magnitude of the decline is not great and could be attributed to statistical error.

Among the wealth of economic data that the government reports, the savings rate is among those with the biggest margins of error. That is because the government calculates the personal savings rate as the difference between two other figures (after-tax disposable income and consumption outlays),

leaving more room for error than might be expected. Furthermore, the income figure itself is somewhat suspect because there are some people who do not report income to avoid taxes, a practice that is mushrooming.

Small errors in the income figures show up as large changes in the savings figures. Mr. Friend contends that the margin of error in the savings statistics is about one percentage point. "And within that margin," he said, "there has been no movement in the secular trend for savings."

Even if the personal savings rate were to rise, economists say that that would not necessarily translate into a larger pool of savings for investment. For if savings by business and government declined more than household savings rose, total savings in the economy could still fall off.

Of the three sectors, business has by far the highest savings rate. Of each dollar of income, it saves an average of about 45 cents for reinvestment. Therefore, measures that increase business income are likely to result in an increase in total savings. The administration has already moved to bolster business

savings by providing for accelerated depreciation of assets. But while many economists applaud the investment incentives in the administration's economic program, some say there are also drawbacks to this approach. "One problem with trying to increase national savings through the corporations is that their savings are very sensitive to the business cycle because their profits are volatile," said Mr. Solow.

Another alternative is to increase the savings of the government sector. While economists are wary about overreliance on the government for maintaining the country's savings rate, many economists say that reducing the federal deficit would be the quickest and most effective way to increase savings.

"If you want the country to save \$1 billion more, then raise taxes by \$1 billion," Mr. Solow said. But this strategy, too, could present problems. "The usual conservative argument against that — and there is something to the argument — is that Congress will then go spend that money, and you won't get that increased saving," Mr. Solow said.

U.S. Firms Trim Costs With Foreign Parts

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department says that U.S. firms are using more foreign parts in their products, a trend that is helping to reduce costs and improve competitiveness.

in the United States come from abroad, according to the Commerce Department. Half of the carbon-steel valves used in the United States are imported. The United States is also losing its competitive edge in more sophisticated equipment, such as machine tools. In 1965, for instance, the United States exported five times more machine tools than it imported; last year, imports were nearly twice as many as exports.

These imports have devastated scores of domestic suppliers. Some have been driven out of business while others are swash in red ink and are retrenching to weather the storm. The U.S. fastener industry, for example, has experienced a 28-percent reduction in capacity since 1977 as more than a dozen companies have folded.

U.S. valve makers have seen a similar reduction in capacity over the last decade. And in the casting industry, which has also been hit by a depressed U.S. market and burdensome federal regulations, at least eight foundries with a combined casting capacity of 1.1 million tons, have closed shop in the last year alone.

Nowhere is the problem more acute than for suppliers to the auto industry. Faced with cash shortages, U.S. automakers are shutting their own foundries, which supply roughly half their casting needs. The automakers are turning to foreign suppliers for castings, fasteners, machine tools and other parts and equipment used to pro-

duce such parts as engines, transaxles and drive shafts. The money saved is often substantial. Less-expensive labor and materials, more-efficient production facilities, and home-government subsidies can make foreign parts as much as 25-to-30 percent cheaper than domestic ones.

But price is not the only reason many foreign suppliers win out over domestic companies. To many foreign suppliers the U.S. market is top priority. As a result, they bend over backward to guarantee deliveries, often aided by ultra-modern plants.

In contrast, because U.S. plants are not always as modern as, say, those in Japan, U.S. machine-tool makers "don't have the flexibility to change manufacturing schedules" as easily as their Japanese counterparts, says an official with Makino Milling Machine Co. of Tokyo. Consequently, they often cannot match a Japanese supplier's delivery time.

Toyota Purchases Abroad Up

TOKYO (AP-DJ) — Toyota Motor Japan's largest automaker, said that its purchases of auto parts, materials and equipment from other countries rose about 40 percent this year from 1980 and will go up at least another 20 percent next year.

Toyota, like other Japanese automakers, has been under pressure from the United States to buy parts and other materials as part of an attempt to hold down Japan's large trade surplus.

Steel From 4 Nations Hurts U.S. Industry, ITC Decides

WASHINGTON — The International Trade Commission in a 5-0 preliminary finding has determined that imports of carbon steel plate from Belgium, Brazil and Romania and carbon steel sheet from France may be causing material injury to U.S. steelmakers.

The ruling of the quasi-judicial agency, which deliberates over trade-related matters for the government, permits an unusual case to go forward that was brought last month by the Commerce Department.

The department, in the first trade complaint ever brought by the government itself against foreign producers, alleged that the steel from these countries is entering at unfairly low prices and causing hardship to the domestic industry.

Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade administration, testified at hearings before the Trade Commission last week. His appearance signaled the importance the government attaches to the case, and almost assured Tuesday's unanimous finding in its favor.

Under the trade statutes this is only the first stage in a procedure that could take many months. Commerce must now make an independent finding as to whether the steel from the four countries is actually selling in the United States below fair value.

Once that determination is made, importers become liable for potentially sharply higher levies on the steel, and then the Trade Commission initiates a final investigation of the question whether domestic steelmakers have been injured.

The domestic industry has been charging that foreign producers are engaging in widespread violations of U.S. trade laws by selling subsidized steel in the United States at unfairly low prices.

A half dozen major steelmakers, led by the U.S. Steel Corp., have threatened to file massive complaints similar in nature to those lodged by the Commerce Department but against many other countries and involving many other product lines.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has warned that such filings would bring down the trigger price mechanism, a voluntary device that is supposed to keep a floor on import price levels.

Under the mechanism, the floor is set on the basis of a formula that takes into account production costs in Japan, deemed the world's most efficient producer. Steel entering below the floor is subject to punitive levies.

Commerce filed the complaints to show its concern over the domestic industry's plight and to support its contention that trade laws will be enforced. At the same time, Mr. Baldrige has been engaged in delicate negotiations both with the domestic steel industry and the Common Market's Executive Commission in Brussels to strengthen the trigger mechanism and prevent the filings threatened by the industry.

There is now a virtual standoff, but Mr. Baldrige was in contact both with industry and EEC leaders Monday and it is uncertain how long it will last.

NYSE Prices End Lower as Trading Ebbs

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Wednesday in moderate trading as investors moved to the sidelines ahead of the Christmas weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow range all day but accelerated its downward trend near the close to finish off 2.29 points at 869.67. Declines led advances by about 920 to 570 and volume slumped to some 43 million shares from 48.3 million Tuesday.

Analysts said uncertainty about the situation in Poland and economic concerns are keeping investors from building up their stock positions ahead of the long weekend.

On the trading floor, Citicorp, trading ex-dividend, was one of the most active issues following a block of 291,900 shares at 25 1/4. Richardson Vicks made the list with a block of 300,000 shares at 28.

AMAX won support. The company confirmed reports it was holding talks with the West German coal concern of Ruhrkohle about developing coal properties. AMAX said it was also talking with other companies.

Harvester Debt Accord

Federal Express, which skidded 2 1/2 points Tuesday after United Technologies denied rumors it would make an offer for the firm, was lower at one time.

In other corporate news, Prudential Insurance Co. of America agreed to sell Bache Insurance Services Inc. to Hong Kong-based

Jardine Matheson & Co. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed. The acquisition marks Jardine's first major entry into the U.S. insurance market, Prudential said.

International Harvester said there were "no holdouts" among its nearly 200 banks and other lending institutions in the signing of its debt-restructuring plan. A company spokesman said final documentation was being put together before the agreement is disclosed.

Diamond International said a majority of its board approved a revised proposal to merge with an affiliate of British financier James Goldsmith. Diamond said, however, that one director who holds 2.6 percent of the company's stock opposed the plan.

The three major U.S. automakers reported a 2.5-percent sales decline for the middle 10 days of December from the year-earlier period. GM sales fell 14.5 percent, Ford's 41.7 percent and Chrysler's 17.6 percent.

Advertisement for Health Extension Services, Inc. featuring 570,000 Shares of Common Stock at \$9.125 Per Share. Includes a list of participating brokers and a prospectus request form.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. listing weekly net asset value and share prices for January 1, 1980 (U.S. \$66.42) and December 21, 1981 (U.S. \$90.55). Includes contact information for Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.

SEC Allows Options Trade In U.S. Treasury Securities

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission on Wednesday authorized the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Options Exchange to trade options on U.S. Treasury securities.

The SEC approved an Amex proposal to trade options contracts with a denomination of \$1 million and \$200,000 on 15-week Treasury bills and contracts with a denomination of \$500,000 and \$100,000 on 26-week Treasury bills.

The New York Stock Exchange proposed trading on similar contracts on 13-week and 26-week Treasury bills and on contracts with a denomination of \$100,000 and \$20,000 on Treasury bonds and notes. The Chicago exchange wants to trade in contracts of \$100,000 and \$20,000 on specific issues of Treasury bonds.

It was expected the trading would start sometime in the spring. Certain issues remain to be

French Retail Inflation Below 1% in November

PARIS — French retail inflation slowed in November to 0.9 percent from 1.2 percent in October on lower increases in food and service prices, the statistics institute said Wednesday. It was the first monthly rise of less than 1 percent since May.

The rate for the 12 months ending November was 14.3 percent above the preceding 12-month period, down from a 14.1-percent year-on-year rate in October. November's retail price index, base 1970, stood at 299.2, up from 296.5 in October and 261.7 in November, 1980.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 23, listing various stocks and their prices.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 23, listing various stocks and their prices.

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam stock market data, including various stock prices and indices.

Other Stock Markets

Table of Other Stock Markets, including Dec. 23, 1981 closing prices in local currencies.

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Table of Singapore stock market data, including various stock prices and indices.

Paris

Table of Paris stock market data, including various stock prices and indices.

Sydney

Table of Sydney stock market data, including various stock prices and indices.

Zurich

Table of Zurich stock market data, including various stock prices and indices.

Brussels

Table of Brussels stock market data, including various stock prices and indices.

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Table of Frankfurt stock market data, including various stock prices and indices.

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Table of London stock market data, including various stock prices and indices.

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Table of Milan stock market data, including various stock prices and indices.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter closing prices, Dec. 23, 1981.

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter closing prices, Dec. 23, 1981 (continued).

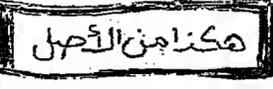
INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

Advertisement for 'LE MONTAIGNE' in the best setting of Monte-Carlo.

Advertisement for 'FORNITOR - MAJORCA' featuring a magnificent seafront house.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE' featuring a unique inflation hedge.

Large advertisement for 'FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED'.



U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures (Wheat, Corn, Soybean Meal), SUGAR-WORLD, COCOA, ORANGE JUICE, PORK BELLIES, FRESH BROILERS, CATTLE, and various international markets.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for various currencies and maturities.

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Table of International Monetary Market rates for various currencies.

New York Futures

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Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

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Table of Cash Prices for various commodities.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stock Closing Prices for Dec 22, 1981.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Wednesday's New Highs and Lows for various stocks.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for Dec 23, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes for Dec 23, 1981.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets prices.

London Metals Market

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Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes prices.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options prices.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices.

Valera White Weld S.A.

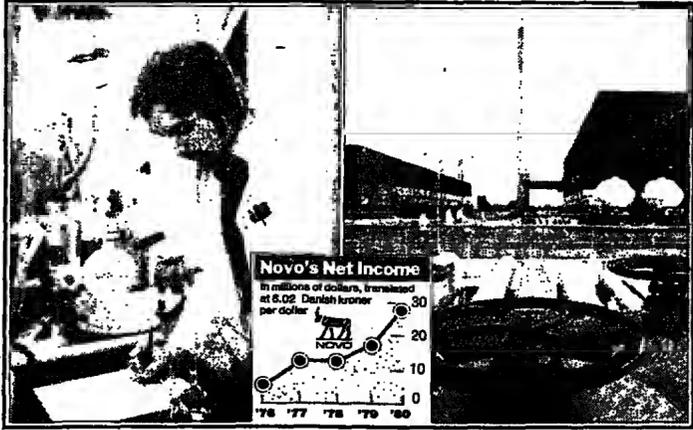
Table of Valera White Weld S.A. data.

European Options Exchange

Table of European Options Exchange data.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY

International Herald Tribune



Novo Industri's main research laboratory in Bagsvaerd, Denmark. At right, the enzyme fermentation and purification facilities in Kalundborg, Denmark.

Novo: 'Old' Firm in a Hot, New Field

By Barnaby J. Feder. NEW YORK — Novo Industri, firmly established as the world leader in industrial enzyme production, is wary of the kind of publicity normally associated with biotechnology concerns. The last thing the Danish firm wants is to be linked in the public mind with the host of new genetic engineering companies which have yet to produce commercially viable products.

U.K. Officials Encouraged By Record Exports, Imports

LONDON — Britain set records for imports and exports last month while posting a visible trade surplus of £26 million, the Trade Department announced. Government officials said the import and export levels were the strongest since 1974.

WHAT DOES BELGIUM MEAN TO YOU?

If Belgium means to you Manneken Pis, the Atomium, Waterloo or Bruges. Do you know that it also means the most skilled manpower in Europe and that it has an ideal industrial location in the heart of the European Business network.

Business

...is the only magazine which ensures across-the-board coverage for the BUSINESS and INDUSTRIAL sectors in Belgium - we publish a French and a Flemish edition of the publication every month. Controlled circulation and a regularly updated distribution system add to our guarantee that your message will catch the attention of the decision-making executive you should be reaching.

Problems Seen In Asia From Textile Pact

Hong Kong Official Offers Mixed Review

HONG KONG — Some Asian textile-exporting countries could have problems as a result of the international textile agreement reached Tuesday in Geneva, Hong Kong trade commissioner Lawrence Mills said Wednesday. He told reporters upon returning from the talks that Hong Kong considers the new Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) to represent a fair compromise between the exporting nations of the Third World and the industrialized importing nations.

Battle With Lilly

Novo's prominence in enzymes has earned it far less renown in recent years than its scientifically and commercially intriguing battle for insulin market share with Eli Lilly & Co. Lilly is the largest producer of the crucial diabetes drug, Novo is second.

Referring to a threat by Horst Krenzler, the chief EEC representative to the talks, that the community might withdraw from the MFA if satisfactory bilateral agreements were not reached, Mr. Mills dismissed it as a bargaining ploy.

For Hong Kong, the EEC's major textile supplier, bilateral negotiations with the EEC and the United States will be spread over 1982 because present agreements continue until next December.

Even if we have to give a little, I don't think our position as the leading exporter will be affected, Mr. Mills said.

He said the exporting nations had displayed unity throughout the negotiations and that kept the new MFA from being more disadvantageous to them.

FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED

